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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

No. 9

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

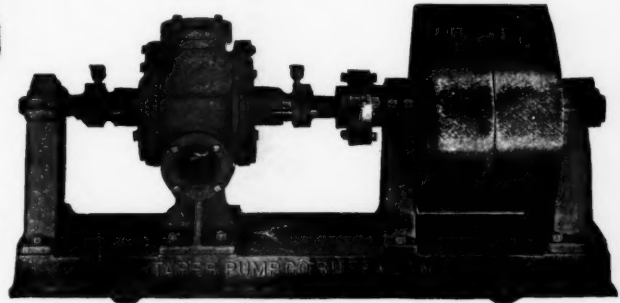
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 57

New York and Chicago, September 1, 1917

No. 9

Food Administration Takes Up Meat Problem

The federal Food Administration, having set the wheels to moving in the matter of grain control and wheat price adjustment, turned to the meat question during the past week. Passing from the abstract as illustrated in meat conservation talk and educational propaganda, it arrived at the concrete problem of livestock and meat supplies and prices.

Mr. Hoover went to Chicago, accompanied by his livestock advisers, and had a conference with livestock and meat packing interests. He told them very plainly that he had no intention of fixing meat prices. What he wanted was to co-operate with all interests in such a way as to stabilize the industry during the war, encourage production, eliminate speculation, and protect both the trade and the consumer.

The livestock interests appealed to him not to fix prices, and warned him that if this was done it would discourage production. Liquidation of thin cattle and light hogs during past months was pointed to as an illustration of the effect of price-fixing rumors.

Packers Propose a Meat Dictator.

The meat packers asked Mr. Hoover to appoint a man who would be virtually a "meat dictator," and who would tell them what to do. They made no conditions or reservations, according to report, but offered to put themselves entirely in the hands of the government, and carry out its orders. Incidentally, this would put the responsibility on the government.

Livestock interests were manifestly fearful of the effect of any price-fixing, which would naturally include animals as well as meat products. Suggestion was made, and generally agreed to, that one remedial measure would be to adopt a plan which would equalize livestock receipts.

It was agreed, both by the packers and livestock interests, that much could be done to stabilize prices by equalizing the runs, thus preventing heavy runs one week and lights ones the next, with consequential fluctuation of prices. All present at the meeting expressed themselves as earnestly willing to aid the food administration in every way possible, both as to increasing food production and bringing about price adjustment which producers could figure against in planning their work.

At the first day's conference the packers, livestock men and commission interests did

not meet Mr. Hoover, but conferred with his representatives, M. L. Requa and Ed C. Lasater, the latter a Texas cattleman. It was during this conference that Thomas E. Wilson made a proposition in behalf of the packers substantially as follows:

"Appoint a big man, experienced in business, to act as absolute dictator of the livestock and meat industry. Let him co-operate with an advisory board which will consist of packing company, livestock producers and railroad representatives. Let this dictator work out an equitable plan of distribution of livestock supplies. Let him dictate the plan we should follow and we will abide by it without question."

Hoover Has No Price Fixing Plan.

Mr. Hoover made no direct reply to this proposition, but he did give out the following statement covering his general attitude as regards price fixing:

"I wish to state emphatically that there is no foundation for any statement that I have any intention to fix prices of beef or pork products.

"I hope to develop by discussion with representative committees of the hog producers, the cattle producers, the commission men and the packers greater stabilization of the industry during the war, and in such a way as to encourage production, to eliminate speculative profits and risks so far as may be, and by so doing to protect the consumer.

"These discussions will take some time and action will only be taken after mature consideration and then only with the co-operation of all the groups concerned. No rumors or reports to the contrary should be given the slightest consideration."

Though giving out no formal statement, Mr. Hoover expressed himself as greatly concerned over the meat situation. He pointed out there must be greatest stimulation to production of meat animals on the farms and ranges and also a stricter guard placed on the cattle markets, as well as the packing concerns themselves. He intimated that in this great crisis the statutes are to be stretched considerably, on the theory that the end justifies the means, and that technicalities are not to stand in the way of insuring the nation a bountiful supply of food, at the same time providing a big excess for our armies abroad and those of our allies.

On the following day Mr. Hoover had a personal conference with representatives of the meat industry, including L. F. Swift, Arthur Meeker, Nelson Morris and Thomas E. Wilson. Harry A. Wheeler, food administrator for Illinois, was also present. No

statement was made as to the discussion at this meeting or its results, but it is understood that the packers repeated their request for a meat dictator, and Mr. Hoover repeated his statement that he does not claim the right to fix meat prices, though he wants to keep them from going too high.

Livestock Interests Fear Price Fixing.

The attitude of the livestock interests in the matter of price fixing was illustrated at the meeting of the National Livestock Shippers' Protective League, held in Chicago during Mr. Hoover's visit there. A warning that fixing of prices of livestock would have the effect of causing many farmers to quit the livestock business was issued by A. Sykes, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association.

Mr. Sykes urged that the shippers' association ask representation before such action is taken by the government, and further stated that it would be best for Food Administrator Hoover and his assistants to get in touch with the livestock producer before taking any action in the way of establishing prices.

The high prices of recent weeks, he said, and the subsequent rapid decline in price of hogs has disarranged the whole industry. He stated that it would have been better for the farmer had the price of hogs remained around \$15; instead of shooting up to \$20, and then declining faster than they increased. He continued:

"The country is calling for more food, but the livestock man must look sharp to keep from losing money on every animal he feeds. Hundreds of farmers have quit the livestock business because they can sell their grain and make more money than they would if they fed the stuff.

"Fixing the prices of farm products is a serious proposition. The problem of the government is to decrease the price of food to the consumer, but at the same time leave the producer have a fair profit.

"In the past few months thousands of thin hogs have been shipped to market because the farmers could not afford to finish them, and because of the fancy prices paid at markets for the animals.

"Every stockman in the country is against government control of livestock prices. If the government is going to take this action, it is the duty of the National Live Stock Shippers' Association and other State organizations to have a hand in this work, and to get for the farmers the best possible price."

EXPORT CONTROL NOW COMPLETE.

By a proclamation issued on Monday the President has practically placed the entire export trade of the United States under strict control. What amounts to an absolute embargo is placed against exports to neutral countries adjacent to Germany, such as Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Spain and Switzerland.

A long list of commodities, including cotton, cottonseed products, tallow, greases, lard, butter, other fats, fertilizer materials, wool, soap, etc., cannot be exported to any country, whether friendly or not, without special license.

Export control is taken away from the Department of Commerce and put into the hands of the Exports Administrative Board, of which Vance McCormick, of Harrisburg, Pa., is chairman, and which includes Alonzo E. Taylor, representing the Department of Agriculture; T. D. Jones, representing the Department of Commerce, and John B. White, representing the Food Administration.

Sweeping in its terms, the proclamation places under control of the Export Council all articles of commerce, so far as the neutrals of Europe are concerned, and the President, in a supplemental statement, pointed out that it is obviously necessary to exercise a closer supervision of trade with these governments than with others. The proclamation becomes effective August 30.

The fact that the President treats the position of the European neutrals, such as the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Spain and Switzerland, in a separate section, and cuts off from them, except under special license, practically every commodity from the United States, is regarded as most significant, pointing to a policy of strict rationing on a basis that will leave for Germany no hope of help from those quarters. It was pointed out also that before issuing his proclamation the President obtained information from representatives of the neutral nations involved, most of which have sent missions to the United States to plead their cause.

Procedure in Seeking Licenses.

Accompanying the President's proclamation and supplemental statement was this statement concerning the procedure in applying for licenses:

"Beginning with Monday, August 27, applications for export licenses should be made to the Exports Administrative Board, 1435 K street, Washington, D. C., or to the branch office at 11 Broadway, New York, or they may be filed at any of the branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, at Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle, where blank application forms may be obtained. Licenses will be issued at the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in all cases possible, but in certain cases it will be necessary for applications to be forwarded to the offices of the Exports Administrative Board in Washington.

"Licenses will ordinarily be good for sixty days, unless revoked prior thereto, and at the expiration of that time must be renewed to be valid. In sending applications to Washington, they should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Export Licenses, 1435 K street, N. W.

"In case of necessity exporters may telegraph their applications to Washington, but in this event they must be careful to see that all the information required by the proper form is contained in the telegram. In

order to avoid unnecessary delays exporters should endeavor to arrange to send in their applications at least two weeks in advance of the proposed date of shipment. All regulations issued by the Exports Administrative Board will be published in the Official Bulletin published daily by the Committee on Public Information and in Commerce Reports, issued daily by the Department of Commerce, and it is suggested that shippers avail themselves of these publications to keep themselves posted on any changes which may be made from time to time.

"Hereafter specific licenses will be required for all raw materials entering into the manufacture of explosives, and shippers are requested to use Form A3 for this purpose, so that the Administrative Board may be assured that the goods if exported will be used strictly for war purposes or purposes which will directly contribute to the war."

WHEAT PRICE IS FIXED.

A price of \$2.20 for No. 1 northern wheat at Chicago, with differentials for the other large markets and other grades, was announced on Thursday night by President Wilson as applicable to the 1917 wheat crop.

The price was the unanimous verdict of the fair price committee of eleven which has been deliberating under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry A. Garfield for several days. It is apparently a compromise between the producers' representatives, who are believed to have favored a price in the neighborhood of \$3, and the labor members of the price fixing committee, who held out for a figure below \$2.

No. 1 northern wheat closed on Thursday in the Duluth market at \$2.30. The price fixed for this year's crop is twenty cents higher than the figure named for the 1918 crop.

The price differentials are: No. 1 dark hard winter, \$2.24; hard winter basis, \$2.20; red winter basis, \$2.20; yellow hard winter, \$2.16; soft red winter, \$2.18; dark northern spring, \$2.24; red spring, \$2.18. Humpback, \$2.10; amber durum, \$2.24; durum basic, \$2.20; red durum, \$2.13; red walla, \$2.13; hard white basis, \$2.20; soft white, \$2.18; white club, \$2.16. No. 2 of each grade is three cents less; No. 3, six cents less; No. 4, ten cents less.

Relative market basis: Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, basic; Kansas City and Omaha, five cents less than basic; Duluth and Minneapolis, three cents less; St. Louis, two cents less; New York, ten cents more than basic; Baltimore and Philadelphia, nine cents more; Buffalo, five cents more.

The basic grades are No. 1 hard winter, red winter and northern spring.

It is significant that in his statement the President says:

"Mr. Hoover, at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determine the Government's fair price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price."

TO BUY SUPPLIES FOR OUR ALLIES.

Italy, Belgium and Serbia have agreed to make their purchases in American markets through the Allies' Purchasing Commission at Washington, of which Bernard M. Baruch is chairman. Great Britain, France and Russia already have agreed to do so, and other allied nations are expected to join the federation shortly. It is believed that these arrangements will result in a more effective use of the combined resources of the United States and foreign governments in the war.

BRITISH CONTROL OF PROVISIONS.

Having fixed the price of livestock and taken direct control of the fresh meat trade, the British Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, now proposes to take over gradually control of the entire provision trade in the British Isles. The vital consideration in the regulation of prices of provisions is control of imports, and Lord Rhondda is in constant touch with the American Food Control department on this subject. It is stated that the two governments are working in entire harmony to procure a reduction in the prices of commodities coming from the United States.

Cheaper meat in England after September 1 has been promised by Lord Rhondda. The sliding scale of maximum prices to be paid for live cattle has been decided upon by the Food Controller as follows: For September, \$17.76 per hundred pounds; for October, \$17.28; for November and December, \$16.08, and for January, \$14.40. These prices will apply to cattle purchased to supply the army, and are probably similar to those to be paid for cattle for civil consumption.

It is understood the British Food Controller proposes to deal first with bacon, ham, butter, oleomargarine and lard prices. Other prices will be fixed in a few days. A proclamation prohibiting the importation of bacon, butter, hams and lard, except under license, was signed on Thursday by King George.

The following wholesale prices were fixed by the Food Controller in London: No. 1 beef, 27 cents; No. 2 beef, 25 cents; No. 3 beef, 21 cents; pork, 26 cents.

The British Government placed a limit of 20 per cent. added price for retailers, or 5 cents a pound, whichever is smaller in each case. Accounts will be balanced fortnightly. The retailer is expected to pay all expenses, excluding personal remuneration, of the local food committee empowered to fix schedules. Butchers are required to comply with these instructions and also to post in their shops in conspicuous places the prices actually charged for various cuts. A joint local committee is responsible for enforcing the order.

Prices of beef will be reduced further in October 1 cent, in November 1 cent, and in January 2 cents. Offal is excluded in determining weights.

TO INCREASE MEAT SUPPLY.

In an effort to stimulate quick increases in the meat output, the Department of Agriculture plans an extension throughout the country of the pig clubs that have been operating in fifteen States, and also the poultry clubs now operating in nine States. An additional specialist on hog production will be placed in each of the five principal hog-raising States. This is in addition to thirty-three specialists in hog production and thirty-nine specialists in poultry production that will be placed at once in the field. Special efforts in hog and poultry production will be made, because of the quick returns. Large numbers of rural young people of the country have already been interested in this method of contributing to the increase in food production.

TO PICK UP A BARGAIN.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, which is on page 48.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from issue of August 11.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of *The National Provisioner*. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

Comparison of Animal Prices with Meat Prices.

So great is the popular misunderstanding of the trend of prices of meat animals at the farm in comparison with the trend of the prices of marketed animals in Chicago, and of these two tendencies in comparison with the trend of the wholesale prices of meat, that a summary of percentage of price increases, from the mean of 1893-1897 to 1914, is presented below in such concise form as to afford at a glance the comparisons that may be made.

The animals represented by the farm prices are of all ages, sexes, and conditions; the Chicago prices represent marketed animals; substantially, the meat of these marketed animals is represented by the New York meat prices.

The farmer's marketed meat animals have not maintained in as great degree the upward trend of prices claimed for the entire stock of animals at the farm, nor has meat sold at wholesale done so.

Nor has meat sold at wholesale, except pork, maintained in as great degree the upward trend of prices of marketed meat animals. A persistent popular misconception runs to the contrary. Perhaps pork, with its susceptibility to change of prices, would make a contrary comparison in another year.

The following statement expresses in percentage the rate of increase of 1914 over the mean of 1893-1897:

	Per cent. of increase.
Cattle and beef:	
At the farm, cattle other than milch	118
COWS	
Chicago, native steers.....	99
New York, fresh native sides of beef....	77
Veal: New York, city-dressed veal.....	80
Sheep and mutton:	
At the farm, sheep of all classes.....	131
Chicago sheep.....	62
New York, mutton.....	50
Lambs:	
Chicago, lambs.....	80
New York, lambs.....	63
Swine:	
At the farm, swine of all classes.....	91
Chicago, hogs.....	79
New York, dressed hogs.....	80

Absolute Prices in Other Countries.

Argentina.—It has been impossible to ascertain the prices of cattle and sheep per pound in Argentina; only mean prices per head have been found, and extending back only to 1903. In that year, in the Buenos Aires market, special freezing mestizo steers sold at the mean price of \$38.60 per head; the price reached \$40.57 in 1906; \$52.28 in 1910; and \$68.20 in 1913. The price was a constantly rising one in 1914, and exceeded \$80 per head by August. In 11 years the price of these steers about doubled.

The price of fat mestizo cows in the Buenos Aires market increased from \$21.22 in 1903 to \$46.28 in 1913, and the price was still tending upward in 1914 as far as August. It has more than doubled in 11 years.

Fat frigorifico Lincoln wethers had the mean price of \$4.46 per head in the Buenos Aires market in 1903, and after fluctuations rose to \$5.73 in 1913, followed by a rising market in 1914. Fat Lincoln ewes increased from \$2.98 in 1903 to \$5.87 in 1913, and special frigorifico lambs increased from \$2.97 in 1904 to \$5.11 in 1913, the market in both cases being a rising one in 1914 as far as August.

The only prices of meat that can be found for Argentina are the wholesale prices of beef carcasses delivered to retail dealers in Buenos Aires. The mean price in 1911 was 4.02 cents per pound; in 1912, 5.38 cents; and in 1913, 7.04 cents per pound. This enormous increase of 75 per cent. in the price of meat in Buenos Aires in the two years has excited both alarm and protest, but, since Argentina is a country with enormous beef surplus, it has had to participate in the price advance of the world markets.

Australia.—This is another country with a great beef and mutton surplus. No prices of live animals could be ascertained, but wholesale meat prices for the Melbourne market have been found. Just what they stand for in market grades has not been discovered.

The mean wholesale price of beef increased from 4.51 cents per pound in 1890, to 5.2 cents in 1897, to 6.79 cents in 1901, and to 7.57 cents in 1902, after which there was decline and recovery until in 1912 the price was 6.13 cents.

Veal prices were apparently more uniform. In 1890 the mean was 5.83 cents; in 1891, 4.06 cents; in 1912, 4.82 cents; and in no year higher than in 1890.

Mutton prices have varied greatly from 3.04 cents in 1894 to 7.60 cents in 1904; in 1912 the price was 6.59 cents.

Lamb prices were \$1.93 per head in 1890 and \$2.43 per head in 1912, with no year as high as this except 1904 and 1905.

when the prices are given as \$2.71 and \$2.51.

The pork prices of Australia are of local account almost entirely. They have oscillated greatly from year to year, going as low as 6.08 cents per pound in 1895, and as high as 12.93 cents in 1903.

Austria-Hungary.—In the Budapest market, the mean wholesale price of oxen per pound declined from 6.81 cents in 1906 to 6.08 cents in 1908, followed by increase to 7.57 cents in 1913. The price of steers varied much, was as low as 5.16 cents per pound in 1909, and as high as 7.37 cents in 1911. Cows declined in price from 6.17 cents in 1906 to 4.60 cents in 1908, and subsequently increased to 6.88 cents in 1913.

Swine prices increased on the whole from 10.41 cents per pound in 1906 to 12.58 cents in 1913.

Prices have been obtained from 1906 to 1913 in the Prague market. For oxen, the mean ranges from 5.89 cents per pound in 1908 to 8.88 cents in 1912; for steers, from 5.34 cents in 1908 to 8.58 cents in 1912; for cows, from 5.52 cents in 1909 to 7.44 cents in 1912. Lambs sold for \$2.15 to \$2.44 per head.

In the Salzburg market, wholesale veal prices range from 12.34 cents per pound in 1906 to 14.36 cents in 1910; mutton from 9.02 cents in 1908 to 11.05 cents in 1909; pork from 11.97 cents in 1906 to 15.27 cents in 1913.

The compilation of prices for Vienna goes back only to 1906. Oxen decreased in price from 7.32 cents per pound in 1906 to 6.54 cents in 1908, and afterwards increased to 9.82 cents in 1912, followed by slight decrease in the next year. Steer prices had a similar trend between 6.81 cents per pound in 1906 and 8.20 cents per pound in 1913. So with cows, with a price usually a little below that of steers. The price of calves declined from 10.31 cents per pound in 1906 to 9.12 cents in 1908, followed by increase to 12.25 cents in 1911, and subsequent decline to 11.15 cents in 1913.

On the whole, sheep increased in price from 5.52 cents in 1906 to 8.66 cents in 1911, followed by decline to 6 cents in 1913. Swine have varied in price from 9.58 cents per pound in 1907 to 12.52 cents in 1910.

Since 1908 beef hindquarters have increased in wholesale price from 11.33 cents per pound to 16.27 cents in 1913; veal increased from 10.87 cents to 16.67 cents; and from 1907 pork increased from 12.34 cents to 17.68 cents in 1911, followed by decline to 15.37 cents in 1913.

Belgium.—The general trend of the mean wholesale price of oxen in cents per pound in the Ghent market was downward from 7.44 cents in 1890 to 5.95 cents in 1897 and 1898, after which, on the whole, especially in the later years, there was a tendency to rise, with 9.28 cents for 1912 as the latest price ascertained. The course of prices for cows and heifers was similar to that for oxen, but a little lower in cents per pound, and without the sharp rise in 1912. The price of calves, when not stationary, has tended upward, and, on the whole, has gained from 9.89 cents in 1890 to 11.91 cents in 1912.

Sheep prices seem to have declined. There was a depression in the market which reached its lowest figure, 5.69 cents, in 1897 and 1898, but the period under review began with 7.44 cents per pound in 1890, and ended with 6.48 cents in 1912, both prices being indicative of their respective eras of the period.

Swine prices, although fluctuating, remained nearly uniform from 7.53 cents in 1890 to 7.18 cents in 1904, after which there was, on the whole, a tendency to increase to 10.42 cents in 1912.

The mean wholesale prices of the beef of oxen tended to decline from 15.76 cents per pound in 1890 to 11.73 cents in 1905, followed by an upward tendency to 15.58 cents in 1912. The same general course of prices is observable in the beef of cows and heifers, and in a considerable degree in the case of veal, with a mean price of 18.12 cents in 1890, falling to 13.66 cents in 1900, and rising to 21.19 cents in 1912.

Mutton prices have been lower since 1898 than they were in that year and previously (Continued on page 32.)

American Meat Packers' Association

Holds its Twelfth Annual

CONVENTION

AT

CHICAGO

October 15 and 16

Because of the War this
will be a vitally important
meeting.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

POTATO FLOUR AND MEAT BISCUIT.

A reader in New England writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give me some information about potato flour, its composition and use. Also meat flour and meat biscuit.

Potato flour is nothing more nor less than good, sound potatoes washed, boiled, then peeled, cut into slices and mixed with four per cent. of good salt. The mass is thoroughly dried, and then ground to a flour. Store in a dry place in covered tin receptacles.

This material is a very acceptable addition to soups, sausages, etc., and also to meat biscuit, which is made as follows: Fresh meat is thoroughly boiled and the liquor concentrated by evaporation, until it has acquired the consistency of thick molasses. It is then mixed with the best wheat flour and the above-described potato flour and made into a dough. This is then rolled out, cut into biscuit shape and baked in an oven at a moderate heat.

Perfectly dry biscuits, easily broken and resembling the finest grade of ship's biscuit, are obtained by this process. They contain no fat and can be used in the preparation of soups, etc. They contain possibly five times as much nutriment as an equal volume of good, fresh meat, and will keep for a long time.

A good meat flour is made of dried beef subjected to a temperature of 212 degrees Fahr. until thoroughly dry, and then ground.

In this shape the meat is in a much more condensed form than when in chunks, lighter and more readily and compactly packed.

Fresh meat freed from fat and sinew, chopped and mixed with three per cent. of salt, first dried at 120 to 140 degrees Fahr., then completely dried at 212 degrees Fahr., results in a highly acceptable food product.

CURING HAMS AND IRISH BACON.

A reader in the Southeast asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me information relative to the curing of hams and Irish bacon?

The curing of Irish bacon is effected much the same as the curing of Wiltshires, Cumberlands, "clear" sides and similar export cuts are in this country, viz., a dry salt cure using salt, saltpetre (or nitrate of soda) and sugar. A pumping pickle is used in the heavier portions of the sides, viz., the hams, back and shoulders. When cured the meats are soaked, if necessary, well washed and drained.

In some instances when the "clear" sides are "rolled," spices are used—on the inside of the roll, of course. Bacon thus rolled should be wiped clean and dry and rolled as tightly as possible, so as to exclude the air and conserve the color. Rolls are entirely free of bone. The ham is cut off, the front leg bone, the blade bone, the back bone and ribs are removed from the side, leaving it entirely boneless. The extraction of the leg and blade bones should be done neatly, leaving as little jagged edges as possible in the "pocket."

The smoking should be effected as slowly as possible and at a low temperature, and nothing but hard wood and hard wood sawdust should be used; hickory or oak, for instance, preferably hickory wood and sawdust. The first thing to be accomplished is a nice

mild cure; the next careful and thorough preparation prior to rolling, and the next careful smoking, being careful to avoid overheating.

An even circulation of smoke of course should be aimed at, and the ventilator watched and regulated. Too often a big fire is put on at the start, with the drafts wide open, with bad results, naturally. The smoking process should be carefully watched.

A pumping pickle may be made as follows: To each ten gallons of full strength pickle, 100 degrees on salometer, add 2 pounds of saltpetre and 2 pounds of granulated sugar. Dissolve the sugar to a syrup before adding, then thoroughly amalgamate the whole. For a Wiltshire side, which is the whole side of the hog (shoulder side and ham), the ham and shoulder should be pumped in at least five places each, and the side every three inches and under the rib. In "clear" sides the shoulder should be pumped in about three places and the back every three inches.

In bulking the Wiltshire side should be lightly dusted with saltpetre, especially the lean exposures, so as to get color, then the whole side evenly covered with good salt, and the side so bulked that the pickle will drain toward the back. All sides are so treated, then bulked as tightly as possible to exclude the air. Meats of this character properly handled need not be turned, but should be left until cured.

A nice cure for light clear bellies is a mixture of 65 pounds of good clean salt and 35 pounds of granulated sugar. Bulk in boxes or vats. First sprinkle the flesh side with fine saltpetre, about 5 ounces per 100 pounds of meat, then bulk in about 8 per cent. of the mixture of salt and sugar. Pumping pickle should always be used at around 38 degs. Fahr., which temperature is desirable for curing meats in also. The best of curing materials are not any too good, if first-class meats are desired, nor can the value of cleanliness at every stage be overestimated.

Have you an evaporation problem?

Is it a physical or chemical characteristic of a solution?—or is it economical?

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New York and

Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers
Association

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EFFECT OF PRICE FIXING

When Herbert Hoover went to Wash-
ington one of his first utterances was to the
effect that he did not favor price fixing,
especially a maximum price. Unlike many
of those in high places, both legislative and
administrative, he was a practical business
man as well as a student of economics, and
knew the effect of interference with the
working of natural laws.

He hoped to secure results in the existing
emergency through co-operation and volun-
tary regulation, which would remedy evils
which could be remedied and bring about
as large a measure of relief as was possible
under the circumstances of a world-wide
food shortage. The difference between Mr.
Hoover and the demagogues, both in office
and in the press, was that he saw how far
arbitrary interference with natural laws
might go with safety, while they saw noth-
ing but a supposed panacea of low prices
by fiat.

How far Mr. Hoover will prove to be

right, and the others wrong, will soon be-
gin to show. Mr. Hoover has not yet indi-
cated it as his belief that packers, for ex-
ample, can pay 20 cents for live hogs, and
yet reduce the price of pork products to the
consumer. He knows that an arbitrary fix-
ing of meat prices would simply choke off
production, both of livestock and meat
products.

This danger of discouraging production is
the chief impediment in the way of any
programme of price fixing. We need all the
food it is possible to produce. As a well-
known economist says, "Any one with half
an eye might see that if high prices have
not meant enormously augmented produc-
tion, then reducing prices cannot increase
production. And it is increased production,
not lower prices, that in this crisis we so
acutely need."

He goes on to say that "every law which
ever attempted to fix a price, since the days
of Edward the Confessor—and no doubt for
thousands of years before that—has been a
failure, and has been promptly repealed." Mr.
Hoover knew that, and that was why
he was opposed to price fixing, and probably
why the Food Control law was so framed as
to give him discretion and the widest lati-
tude of action in this particular.

The first experiment will come with the
fixing of a price for wheat. The public has
been given the idea that the fixing of a
maximum price for wheat is going to make
bread cheaper at once. Apparently some
sources of governmental wisdom go on the
theory that the public has to be given some-
thing to calm its fears and steady its nerves.
Mr. Hoover and Secretary Houston, know, if
some of the politicians do not, that the
stimulation of wheat production is quite as
important as the lowering of bread prices
when the fixing of a maximum wheat price
is under consideration. "Less wheat, less
bread," is a formula that the simplest mind
should be able to grasp.

What is true of grain is even truer of
livestock. After the shipper has tasted the
joys of 20-cent hogs and 15-cent cattle you
can't talk to him about fixing prices—of his
product. True, he may listen to the dema-
gogic talk about packers' profits, and give
assent to a plan to "put the screws" to the
meat man as a means of relieving the con-
sumer. But should such a plan be put in
practice he will soon find that fixing meat
prices means fixing livestock prices—and
then listen for the holler!

The economist previously referred to, dis-
cussing another line of industry entirely,
suggests that a price-fixing programme at
sufficiently high levels, and guaranteed for
three years, might meet with success if in-
telligently carried out. But he adds the in-

evitable second thought, that "probably the
voters of the country would not stand for
it." To please the voter, our "leaders of
thought" are "trying to put an iron hand
on the throat of the men with the money
and the brains to do the one thing that will
make it possible for America to win this
war: that is, to increase production."

"Food administration as I see it," said
Mr. Hoover only this week in an address to
agricultural editors, "is the intelligent co-
ordination of all the forces in the country
to solve the specific food difficulties and
problems which have been imposed by the
international situation. There can be no
force used in production or consumption,
but intelligent leadership and a stimulation
of patriotism can effect an end for the com-
mon good."

If price-fixing will reduce the cost of liv-
ing while still providing the means on which
to live, it is undoubtedly a good thing. But
if it results only in discouraging production,
and thereby making a bad situation in-
finitely worse, especially as regards our food
supply, it is something to be handled gin-
gerly, as Mr. Hoover himself has indicated.

NEW BOLL WEEVIL REMEDY

The Federal Department of Agriculture has
a new boll weevil remedy. It now announces
that if cotton planters who are troubled with
the weevil will pick their cotton early, and
then destroy the plants before the weevil has
time to hibernate, they will be sure to have
a crop the next season.

This is an interesting discovery, announced
on the authority of the entomologist who for
many years persistently advocated early
planting of the cotton crop as a boll weevil
cure. It is true that his early planting rem-
edy was violently disputed by planters and
others who claimed the superior advantages
of late planting, and who quoted statistics
to prove their case. In view of the continued
advance of the boll weevil into new territory
it would appear also that this Government
expert's early planting cure did not work
very well.

Now after many years he turns to new
devices, having to do with the picking rather
than the planting season. His new plan as-
sumes that the weevil is already on the job,
and that since he is there the problem is to
get rid of him. This he thinks can be done
by early picking and destruction of hordes
of adult weevils infesting the fields, so that
they may not hibernate and hatch out a new
army of destruction for the following season.
He gives a number of auxiliary advantages
to be obtained by this new plan. It is to be
hoped his latest panacea is somewhat more
effective than its long-championed prede-
cessor.

FOOD CONTROL IN CANADA.

The serving of beef and bacon is prohibited in Canada on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at more than one meal on other days, under definite regulations of Food Controller Hanna. Wheat bread is included in the new regulations, and it is provided that at each meal where it is served substitutes, such as corn bread, oat cakes, potatoes, etc., must also be provided.

The term "bacon" has been so enlarged that it virtually extends to all parts of the hog, while public eating houses are so defined as to include all places where meals to the number of twenty-five are served to persons other than members of the family.

In all public eating places a notice is required to be posted to the effect that all persons in ordering food ought to consider the needs of Great Britain and her allies and their armies for wheat, beef and bacon, and asking patrons to save as much of these as possible, by using substitutes and avoiding waste.

Penalties of fines of from \$25 to \$100 for the first violation, and from \$100 to \$500 for each subsequent offense are provided, together with imprisonment not to exceed thirty days for each subsequent offense, or both fine and imprisonment.

The Canadian Food Controller expresses gratification at the success of his first attempt to substitute fish for meats in Canada.

A large refrigerator car of cod and had-

dock was shipped from Nova Scotia to Toronto and retailed at 10 cents per pound. By 11 o'clock of the morning the car arrived some of the wholesalers reported they had sold out their supply.

The experiment proved so successful that additional cars are now being fitted out under the supervision of the Food Controller for refrigerator express service. When this is in operation it is expected that cheap fresh fish will prove a satisfactory substitute for beef and bacon to such an extent as to effect a substantial saving of these vital necessities.

PACKERS LED IN RED CROSS WORK.

In the recent campaign for American Red Cross memberships in Chicago the meat packing industry led all other industries, securing over 32,000 members in this trade. One packing concern induced all but three of its entire list of employees to join. Charles E. Herrick of the Brennan Packing Co. was chairman of the packers' committee, and he outlined a comprehensive campaign, dividing the employees of each establishment into small groups, and assigning a solicitor to each group.

"It was surprising how easily the work was accomplished when thus sub-divided into small units, and how readily the employees responded," said Mr. Herrick. "Those of foreign birth were especially quick to send in their acceptances. Some expressed consider-

able surprise that the sums asked for were for an annual membership, for they assumed that it was to be a monthly contribution. In their home countries they had been accustomed to make such a contribution monthly.

"The experience of the committee was that it was much easier to secure the co-operation of those of foreign birth than it was native-born Americans, for the latter knew little of the organization, its purposes, and its needs, while the former were fully advised on all of these points. It had done a great work for them, and they appreciated it."

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The Southwestern Laboratories have opened laboratories at 1812½ Main street, Dallas, Tex.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Montana Meat Company in Dillon, Mont., causing a loss of \$10,000.

The Valdosta Stock Yards Company, Valdosta, Ga., has completed its plant and is ready for business.

The Hughes-Curry Packing Company, Anderson, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

The name of the Christ Ickes Provision Company, Chicago, Ill., has been changed to the Drexel Packing Company.

C. R. Thelen, for several years manager of the Home Packing Company, Houston, Tex., is to be the manager of the Reiland Packing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The San Pedro Packing Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by L. J. Harris, E. B. Morris, Otojo Hara, J. A. Elliott and others.

R. D. McKee, formerly superintendent and manager of the Mississippi Packing Company, Natchez, Miss., has assumed management of the Paul O. Reymann Company, in Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. McKee has been succeeded at The Mississippi Packing Company by W. R. Burnaby.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 17, 1917. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 308 South Green street, Chicago, Ill." will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Monday, September 10, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with beans, canned goods, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, rolled oats, rolled barley, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian warehouses at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

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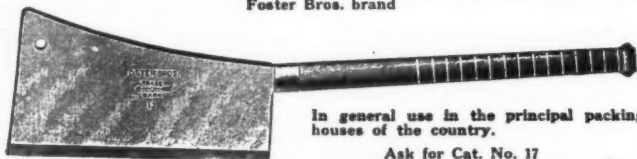
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Generally Strong—Hog Prices Again Firm—Small Receipts at Western Points—Rumors of Higher Maximum Prices Abroad—Fixing Prices Still Advocated—Outside Trade in the Markets Lighter.

The provision list has not receded much. Sentiment is bullish in most quarters. It would be more so but for the realization that Mr. Hoover and packing house officials have held numerous conferences, and there is a belief that stabilizing of meat product prices may be ordered. That there is a shortage of supplies is now admitted and it seems to be a case of striking a level of prices that will discount it, if not remedy it through decreased consumption.

The hog situation remains bullish. Sharp reactions in prices recently have been followed by another upturn and receipts at many of the western points of late have been disappointing. The weights have been running light, due to the desire of farmers to market and also to the high price of feeding corn at present.

There are authorities in the trade who anticipate a larger run of hogs in the fall. These same interests do not look for any immediate increase in the hog run, believing that the animals are not in the country. The question of weights of the fall run is also being discussed, with the consensus of opinion that the average will be light.

New feeding corn will not be available in really substantial amounts until December. December corn at some of the western points is now quoted at around \$1.50 a bushel nominal, as against the present price of about \$1.85 for reasonably good grade corn basis Chicago. The corn futures market for December is around \$1.09, so that there is great uncertainty as to the feeding basis. Much would seemingly depend upon the maturing of the corn crop, which just now is two weeks or three weeks late in important districts and liable to be caught and severely damaged by an early frost.

It is not the size of the crop so much, however, as the need for a quick movement of good grade early corn due to the exhaustion of stocks of old corn on farms. The crop now has a promise of around 3,200,000,000 bushels as against 2,584,000,000 last year, so that there is room for frost losses, especially as the feeding demand may be reduced the coming season.

The Government pleas for the raising of more hogs are expected to meet with gradual success. Here, too, the situation cannot be immediately relieved, as it takes time to raise a crop of hogs with an increase in the number of pigs on farms only serving to help sentimentally.

The outside trade in the provision list has not been of large volume. Some interests maintain bullish views, but they do not care to operate because of the unpatriotic aspect of such dealings. Others are not certain of the high prices being maintained, claiming that any regulation of values will be toward a

lower level. How much lower, is a matter of conjecture, and yet it is realized that the Government is desirous of increasing supplies so that the way to do it would be to stimulate hog raising by maintenance of remunerative prices.

Cash trade has been somewhat better. Much is heard of frequent foreign buying. The great needs abroad naturally lead to the supposition that exporters are often in the market, and when they remain out for a time they re-enter at a later date for increased quantities. Packers have asked for permission to refrain from competitive bidding at hog centers in order to supply this demand and other demands advantageously, but here, too, the element of price regulation would be contested by the hog sellers. Thus, the hog market for provisions is in a large sense necessary.

Economy at home is becoming more evident. Meatless days are more in vogue and the higher prices asked by retailers are restricting consumption. In many households and hotels, smaller portions are being served, and it is evident that the supply and demand is being partially regulated by the high prices. On the other hand, there have been well defined rumors that maximum prices abroad may be raised and the vague rumors have been that maximum prices would be abolished; the latter rumor is not credited in local quarters which have foreign connections.

PORK.—The firm tone continues, despite evidence of curtailment in the consumption. Mess, \$46@46.50; clear, \$43@46, and family, \$44.50@46.

LARD.—The demand tends to increase on the small declines in asking prices, giving the impression that stocks among consumers are not important. Quoted: City, \$23.25@23.50; Western, \$24@24.10, nom.; Middle West, \$23.60@23.70; refined Continent, \$24.50; South America, \$24.75; Brazil, kegs, \$25.75; compounds, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BEEF.—The market is firm, with prices well maintained; business is of light amount. Mess, \$29@30; packet, \$30@31; family, \$31@31.50; East India, \$42@43.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

NO GAIN IN ERRATIC MARKETS.

Decline in Hogs Makes the Situation Somewhat More Reasonable.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. O. Press & Co.)

Chicago, August 29, 1917.—One week ago yesterday hogs sold at \$20, the highest price on record. During the following four days hogs declined about \$3, the top last Saturday being \$17.25. Today top hogs are \$18.35, showing an advance of about \$1 from last week's low time. The average price of hogs in Chicago yesterday was \$17.

This puts a dressed hog hanging on the rail at about \$22.80 per hundred, bringing the hog to a closer profit-showing basis with hog products. When hogs were selling at

\$20 there was a loss of \$5 per hog to the manufacturer. Since then there has been a decline of about \$3 per hundred in hogs and an advance in hog products. Hams have advanced considerably, and ribs, lard and pork have also advanced. When hogs were breaking last week, September lard sold as low as \$22.85, September ribs at \$23.30 and September pork at \$42.80. To-day September lard is selling around \$23.32, September ribs at \$23.67 and September pork at \$43.60.

The decline last week in hog values demoralized the country buyers and resulted in light receipts of hogs. We know of cases where \$3 per hundred was lost in three days by buyers holding hogs for higher prices. Country buyers will hesitate to buy hogs and ship them to market under such conditions as existed last week. Now that the market has steadied down, we look for hog receipts to improve, but we do not expect any good run of hogs until new corn can be fed, which will probably be in November.

The information we get from farmers, coming to the Stock Yards and big feeders indicate that this winter's hog receipts may be very disappointing. The high prices paid for common grade hogs has cleaned up a lot of hogs that might have been held for new corn. Breeding sows have also been shipped to market, owing to the prices being paid. We fully realize that there has not been any sickness, and usually this means a good crop of hogs, but reports indicate that hogs in the country are not as plentiful as generally supposed.

We think the hog market from now on will be steady, and do not look for any more such erratic market as last week's. We think it has been clearly demonstrated that neither the buyer nor the seller gained anything by such sensational advances and declines. We do not expect hog values to work much lower, and we think provisions, now that they are approaching a profit-showing basis, will be steady with a tendency toward higher levels.

The trade in hog products, even at these prices, is improving. Hams that were a slow sale two weeks ago are moving more freely. We understand England has taken off the maximum price on hog products, and this will have a tendency toward higher prices. The United States Government's requirements will be heavier from now on, which should also strengthen the market. January lard and ribs look cheap to us, if the hog receipts continue to be light as anticipated. It has been plainly shown that the United States is about the only country where there is any surplus stocks of meat foods, therefore, the demand both at home and abroad will continue heavy. On all declines we would buy provisions.

CATTLE IN SWEDEN REDUCED.

It is reported from Stockholm that the number of cattle in Sweden has been reduced by approximately 15 per cent, owing to the anticipated scarcity of food for them in the fall. Steps are being taken for salting and packing beef. The government has licensed the exportation of 5,000 head of cattle to Norway or Finland, but none to Germany.



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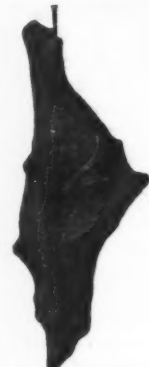
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NEW MEAT PLANT IN BRAZIL.

Armour & Co. are about to begin the erection of a large plant four miles from Sao Paulo, Brazil, on the Sao Paulo & Sorocabana Railway. The contract for construction has been let and officials of the Armour Company are now on the ground superintending the work. The company proposes to erect a plant that can handle 2,000 cattle, 3,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep a day when running at full capacity, and it expects eventually to have over 3,000 employees on its pay roll. The company already has a plant at Santa Anna do Livramento, a station on the Brazil Railway close to the Uruguayan frontier.

One of the plans of the company which is exceedingly interesting, writes Consul General Alfred L. M. Gottschalk from Rio de Janeiro, because it will mean so much eventual good to Brazil, is the establishment of a breeding department that will be stocked

with highbred cattle, hogs and sheep. It is proposed to institute through this department an active campaign of education among breeders, and to loan them stud animals when necessary, as well as to sell breeding animals practically at cost prices. This attitude of the company has already evoked much favorable comment from those Brazilian ranchowners who are working,

through agricultural and rural societies, toward the betterment of the Brazilian herds, and particularly toward the standardization of a good type of Brazilian animal for slaughter.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 25, 1917, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Aug. 25, 1917.	Week ending Aug. 26, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to Aug. 25, 1917.
United Kingdom..	3,944
Continent	2,430
So. & Cen. Am... 1,230	123	9,950
West Indies 1,818	1,063	26,806
Br. No. Am. Col. 30	10,783
Other countries .. 30	20	607
Total	3,108	1,405	54,820

	MEATS, LBS.		
	Week ending Aug. 25, 1917.	Week ending Aug. 26, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to Aug. 25, 1917.
United Kingdom..	1,183,875	12,044,075	404,704,623
Continent	1,807,062	2,792,763	202,141,639
So. & Cen. Am... 241,854	.....	47,103	1,831,108
West Indies 836,150	.....	190,244	7,034,878
Br. No. Am. Col. 89,070	.....	48,874	485,315
Other countries .. 25,759	.....	12,812	715,306
Total	4,183,770	15,135,871	616,914,201

	LARD, LBS.		
	Week ending Aug. 25, 1917.	Week ending Aug. 26, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to Aug. 25, 1917.
United Kingdom..	422,830	2,600,960	133,829,702
Continent	7,041,646	5,402,188	144,018,306
So. & Cen. Am... 343,530	.....	425,361	12,706,334
West Indies 842,326	.....	536,992	11,320,473
Br. No. Am. Col. 28,538	.....	.....	357,708
Other countries .. 51,066	.....	71,544	1,564,583
Total	8,729,936	9,036,745	303,857,106

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,108	4,183,770	8,729,936
Total week	3,108	4,183,770	8,729,936
Previous week ...	.....	9,739,875	1,386,620
Two weeks ago ...	.....	7,724,461	7,061,506
Cor. week last y'r.	1,405	15,135,871	9,036,745

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.


	From Nov. 1, '16, to Aug. 25, '17.	Same time Last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	10,904,000	18,456,800	7,552,800
Meats, lbs.	616,914,201	701,595,353	84,681,152
Lard, lbs.	303,857,106	432,585,755	128,728,649

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, August 23, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	OIL. Cake. Bag.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Bacon and Butter. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
*Various, Various	9545	.....	1511	.....	786	.....	1079
aHuttonwood, Marseilles .....	.....	1740	.....	.....	.....	.....	2752
bA. A. Ravan, Lisbon.....	.....	3810	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000
Total	9545	5550	1511	786	4752

*Details withheld by steamship company. aJuly 25, 1917. bSailed July, 1917.



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Thermometer

The Powers No. 16 Regulator.

Eliminate Shrinkage Loss in Ham Cooking

The Powers Regulator will do it, giving results that personal attention cannot secure

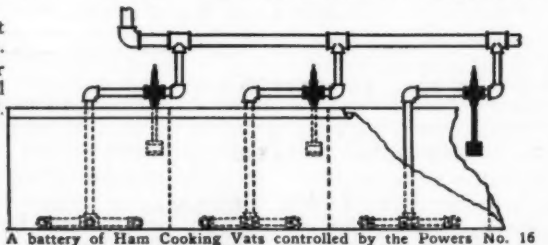
This regulator called No. 16 is made especially for Ham Cookers, but is applicable to a number of cooking and heat treating purposes. It is automatic, simple, self-contained, sure, and "on the job" every minute.

We also make Heat Regulators for Lard Kettles, Scald Tubs, Summer Sausage Dryers, Etc.

Our experience of thirty years is at your service. If you have any problem of temperature control, put it up to us for solution.

Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has continued quiet and barely steady. Asking prices have been shaded at times, but the volume of trade has not been important. In some quarters buyers have been much impressed with the statements from official quarters indicating that supplies of fats and greases and oils are very low in Europe, and will be scarce for a long time after the war.

This view is naturally one that will not be hurriedly abandoned or forgotten. At the same time, buyers of tallow say that the scarcity is steadily felt here; hence the very high prices and after the war ends, tallow prices might decline substantially and still be considered high.

Holders of tallow have not been anxious sellers. They point to the action of the market not so long ago, when from a tone of weakness great strength developed, due largely to the re-entry of the market of consumers who waited too long before supplying themselves with actual requirements.

There has been no foreign buying claimed. Rumors have been current that maximum prices in the English provision market would be raised, and naturally these reports were not without sentimental influence. The last London auction sale resulted in offerings of 915 casks, of which 710 were taken at prices 6s. 2d. advance over the prices of the previous week.

Prime City tallow in the local market is quoted at 15½c. nominal, and city specials at 16½c. asked; loose.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market is steadier at about the nineteen-cent basis. Some interests expect more demand from compounds soon.

OLEO OIL.—The neutral shipping situation is regarded as somewhat improved, but shipments of oil are not looked for just yet. Extras are quoted at 21@21½c., nom., and medium at 19¼@20c., nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASE.—The market is dull and low grades are in poor quest. Quoted: Yellow, 15@16c., nom.; bone, 15@16c., nom.; house, 15@16c., nom.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The offerings at the coast are small, and spot supplies reduced.

Prices on the coast are quoted at 13@13½c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 14½@15c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market shows a firm undertone, due to more strength in kindred markets. The market for crude is quoted at 14½@15c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Offerings are very small, with prices well maintained. Prices are quoted: Ceylon, 16@16½c.; Cochín, 18@18½c.

PALM OIL.—There has been no business of importance, but bids are reported on a better basis. Prime, red, spot, 17@17½c.; Lagos, spot, 18c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, —.

PEANUT OIL.—Some advices are that the crush of peanuts will not be as important as earlier expected. It is claimed that a considerable part of the production will be used for peanut butter and confectioners. Prices quoted at \$1.30@1.35 crude.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market remains quiet and very steady. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$1.75@1.80; 30, \$1.70@1.75, and prime, \$1.55@1.60.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to August 31, 1917, shows that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 71,651 quarters; to the Continent, 20,450 quarters; to the United States, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 38,754 quarters; to the Continent, 51,737 quarters; to the United States, 510 quarters.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

The Federal Government has discontinued the giving out of weekly information concerning imports as well as exports, and weekly figures of imports of meats and offal, either from Canada or South America, are therefore not available from this source.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$3.00	\$3.00	375c.	425c.
Pork, barrels	3.00	3.00	375c.	425c.
Bacon	3.00	3.00	375c.	430c.
Canned meats	3.00	3.00	375c.	430c.
Lard, tierces	3.00	3.00	375c.	430c.
Tallow	3.00	3.00	375c.	425c.
Cottonseed oil	3.00	...	375c.	425c.
Oil cake	3.00	...	375c.	250c.
Butter	3.00	3.00	375c.	500c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 30, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22½@23½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22½@23½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22½@23½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23@24c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24@24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24@24½c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24½c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 19¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¾c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17¼c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 31c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 30, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 32@35c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 27c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½c.; city steam lard, 23½c.; city dressed hogs, 24¾c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30@31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29@30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28@29c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27@28c.; skinned shoulders, 23c.; boneless butts, 25@27c.; Boston butts, 25c.; lean trimmings, 23c.; regular trimmings, 21c.; spareribs, 16c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 8@9c.; tails, 12c.; livers, 10c.; snouts 10c.; pig tongues, 18c.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending August 30, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Aug. 30, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	1,170
Argentina	—	5,667
Australia	—	799
Bolivia	—	77
Brazil	—	1,254
British Guiana	—	357
Central America	—	777
Chile	—	2,756
Cuba	—	15,113
Denmark	—	5,464
Dutch Guiana	—	1,230
Ecuador	—	19
England	—	3,356
France	400	3,215
French Guiana	—	1,075
Haiti	—	457
Italy	—	700
Mexico	—	594
Netherlands	—	39,412
Newfoundland	—	1,263
Norway	—	18,113
Pacific Islands	—	4
Panama	—	2,923
Peru	—	104
San Domingo	—	2,228
Scotland	—	550
South America, other....	—	1,496
Sweden	—	11,100
Turkey in Asia	—	96
Uruguay	—	2,169
*Various	—	75,730
Venezuela	—	68
West Indies, other....	—	9,874
Total	400	209,210
*From New Orleans.		
Cuba	—	1,454
Mexico	—	1,035
Norway	—	23,200
Panama	—	760
West Indies	—	9
Total	—	26,458
From Philadelphia—		
Argentina	—	47
Netherlands	—	5,847
Scotland	—	442
Total	—	6,336
From Savannah—		
Netherlands	—	1,648
Total	—	1,648
From Norfolk and New-		
port News—		
*Various	—	528
Total	—	528
From Michigan—		
Canada	—	91,225
Total	—	91,225
From Buffalo—		
Canada	—	3,132
Total	—	3,132
From St. Lawrence—		
Canada	—	1,606
Total	—	1,606
From Dakota—		
Canada	—	5,508
Total	—	5,508

From Vermont—	
Canada	19
Total	19
From other ports—	
Mexico	39
Total	39

	Week ending Aug. 30, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Same period, 1915.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	400	209,210	367,754
From New Orleans	—	26,458	125,237
From Galveston	—	—	2,174
From Baltimore	—	—	2,024
From Philadelphia	—	6,336	1,150
From Savannah	—	1,648	9,531
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	528	4,801
From Boston	—	—	2
From San Francisco	—	—	221
From Mobile	—	—	3,440
From Michigan	—	91,225	58,202
From Buffalo	—	3,132	8,233
From St. Lawrence	—	1,606	9,293
From Dakota	—	5,508	4,585
From Vermont	—	19	—
From other ports	—	39	49
†Total	400	345,709	596,702

*Details withheld by Government order.

†Incomplete because of Government embargo on information.

Information concerning the following exports of cottonseed oil from New York during June has just been released by the Government and the figures are included in the season's total in the above table:

	Bbls.
Africa	30
Argentina	771
Australia	320
Brazil	19
British Guiana	24
Central America	44
Chile	427
Cuba	1,209
Dutch Guiana	101
Ecuador	3
French Guiana	158
Haiti	24
Mexico	53
Newfoundland	99
Panama	286
Peru	102
San Domingo	154
Venezuela	2
West Indies, other....	1,468
Total	5,294

SESAME CAKE AND MEAL STANDARDS.

The adaptation of cotton oil mills to pea nut and soya bean crushing has been extended in Texas to the use of sesame seed, to such an extent that the State feed control authorities have adopted standards for sesame cake and meal. These standards are provisional, and require a minimum protein content of 39 per cent.; minimum fat, 12 per cent.; minimum nitrogen free extract, 18.50 per cent.; maximum crude fiber, 6.50 per cent.

MEMPHIS COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., August 30, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil nominally \$1 per gallon. Seven per cent. cottonseed meal, September, \$41.75 bid, \$42 asked; October, \$40.25 bid, \$40.75 asked; November, \$40.25 bid, \$40.50 asked; December, \$40.25 bid, \$40.40 asked; January, \$40.50 bid, \$40.60 asked; February, \$40 bid, \$41.50 asked. Sales, 1,100 tons; market easy. No trading in hulls.

COTTON SEED CONTAINS LESS OIL.

Analyses Show Higher Ammonia Content Than in Last Season's Seed.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., August 27, 1917.—With the cottonseed market opening at the high level at which it closed last season, it is vitally necessary that the mills know how much oil, ammonia and lint the seed contain that they are buying. It is very important and interesting to know the average analysis of seed in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. It is a great deal more important to know the analysis of the seed you are buying.

The following figures give the analyses of seed for this season, and the average for last season:

	Ave. so far so far season	Highest so far	Lowest so far	Last season
Samples	29	.....	.....	555
Moisture	7.21	11.45	6.13	8.05
Per cent. oil meats	17.24	19.59	15.81	18.18
Calculated yield, 100 lbs. waste—				
Gal. oil, per ton	36.0	42.0	32.5	38.5
Lbs. cake, 8%				
Ammonia	10.64	9.85	10.74	10.12
Ammonia in seed	4.48	4.15	4.52	4.25

Comparing the above figures it is seen that the total gallons of oil in the seed this season is 2½ gallons less than the average for last season. It may be that later seed will contain more oil. Time alone can tell.

The ammonia in this year's seed is higher than in last season's. This means that more cake of any given grade can be produced than last year. This gain in quantity of cake, however, will not anywhere near offset the reduced value of the seed due to lower oil content.

The oil yield of seed in Texas and Oklahoma the past two seasons has been above the average. Based on analyses made so far this season, the indications are that the oil in seed will approach normal conditions, considering the last two seasons as abnormal.

A point that is worthy of consideration is the fact that our average analysis of seed for the same period last year was 38.4 gallons of available oil, with 100 lbs. waste, which was only one-tenth gallon less than our entire season's average.

The size of the seed so far this season is smaller than last season. Last season, on an average, 2,410 seed were required to weigh one ounce. So far this season 2,835 seed weigh an ounce. Smaller seed means that it will be necessary to set the hullers close in order not to pass uncut seed. The result will be that the hulls will be chopped up, causing increased difficulty in maintaining a high protein standard in cake.

With the present high prices, an oil mill should analyze their seed, cake, hulls and oil regularly. Also remember the percentage of lint left on hulls is important.

HARVESTING SOYA BEANS FOR GRAIN.

For the information of farmers who are beginning to grow soya beans for grain rather than for hay, and who are unfamiliar with the handling of the plants under the former conditions, the United States Department of Agriculture will shortly publish Farmers' Bulletin, "Harvesting Soya Beans for Seed." The demand for these seeds for use in the production of oil, feed cake, and other bean products is rapidly increasing and the farmers of the United States are preparing to meet this demand.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Irregular—Mixed Market Influences
—Big Premium of Lard—Washington
Advices Interesting—Speculative Support
in the Market Generally Reduced—Cotton Reports Better.

The cottonseed oil market has been subjected to sharp declines and frequent recoveries. The sentiment is very much mixed at present, and the market is very sensitive. Speculative support was withdrawn for a time, and the list broke sharply on only moderate liquidation and hedge selling, with occasional bear pressure, but rallies were not attained without difficulty.

For a while, the feeling in the trade seem to grow very bearish. Much was made of the recent government report showing more than \$15,000 barrels of cottonseed oil available as of August 1, against 550,000 last year. It was contended that even with the lateness of the cotton season and poor transportation facilities, there would be enough oil available during the early part of the coming season.

It is becoming more evident, however, that those who hold this surplus oil are not anxious to sell it as yet. The good control of the supplies naturally is an offsetting factor to the extent of it. Many in the trade attached significance to the absence of tenders in the

New York contract market during the early delivery days for September contracts. If there was nervousness over supplies, one outlet would be the New York market.

If the consuming demand for cottonseed oil does not improve soon, or if the cotton crop matures in better fashion than now counted on, there may of course develop more pressure from this surplus of oil before September expires.

The bearish feeling in the trade was spread for a time on the reports that hog-products prices would be officially regulated at a much lower level than shown in the open market. Nothing definite was stated, however, in this connection except that Mr. Hoover and western provision authorities had tentatively agreed upon appointments of committees for the purpose of stabilizing meat product prices.

For the present, the cotton oil trade is much interested in the discount of more than 800 points of cottonseed oil under western lard. This discount is the largest on record. For a time there was buying of cottonseed oil and selling of lard purely because of the different basis, but these operations were unsuccessful and comparatively small fresh operations of the same sort are reported, even though the difference has widened more than 150 points in the interim.

The trade was much interested in the unofficial reports indicating that steps were being taken to increase the use of cottonseed oil in the household. Some interests emphasized the view that official agents of the cottonseed oil trade were said to have conferred with Washington authorities for the purpose of having the law amended whereby oleomargarine could be manufactured in households for family use without the payment of the tax. If this manufacturing tax could be removed, the making of oleomargarine might be greatly stimulated, and with cottonseed oil so liberally used in the making of this product, it is obvious that the consumption of oleomargarine and cottonseed oil would be greatly increased. It was also rumored that the Government would recommend the use of cottonseed oil in households instead of pure lard, where possible.

All these reports still lack confirmation. It is realized that they are based on the statement from the United States Food Administration that fats and greases and oils, meats and other animal food products are scarce and will continue so for a long time after the war ends, due to the great shortages in Europe and the constant draining of supplies in North America. Mr. Hoover's pleas for

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economy in the use of all these products and conservation where possible naturally stimulate ideas and rumors and even official action.

Some of the cotton crop reports from Texas are better due to rains in parts of the State, but large areas have been hurt. The advices from a majority of other sections have been generally favorable. These better cotton crop advices as a whole, stimulated a little more selling of crude oil and seed, but the business was not claimed to be important, and at times the markets declined too rapidly or bids were lowered too much so that buyers and sellers were apart in their views.

Closing prices August 25, 1917.—Spot, \$14.50; August, \$14.90; September, \$14.90@14.96; October, \$14.88@14.92; November, \$14.64@14.66; December, \$14.58@14.60; January, \$14.60@14.61; February, \$14.60@15.70; March, \$14.78@15.80. Sales were: September, 10,900, \$15.17@14.95; October, 500, \$15.05@14.90; November, 1,500, \$14.78@14.65; December, 2,300, \$14.72@14.60; January, 8,000, \$14.72@14.60; March, 3,400, \$14.85@14.79. Total sales 26,600 bbls. Prime crude S. E. \$13.33 nom.

Closing prices August 27, 1917.—Spot, \$14.40; August, \$14.65; September, \$14.73@14.79; October, \$14.72@14.78; November, \$14.54@14.56; December, \$14.49@14.50; January, \$14.51@14.53; February, \$14.54@14.62; March, \$14.65@14.66. Sales were: September, 6,200, \$14.75@14.50; October, 10,600, \$14.85@14.47; November, 2,400, \$14.60@14.35; December, 8,200, \$14.58@14.26; January, 11,700, \$14.63@14.30; March, 6,400, \$14.80@14.55. Total sales 44,400 bbls. Prime crude S. E., \$13.33 nom.

Closing prices August 28, 1917.—Spot, \$14.80; August, \$14.81; September, \$14.82@14.84; October, \$14.90@14.92; November, \$14.72@14.74; December, \$14.68@14.70; January, \$14.72@14.73; February, \$14.74@14.80; March, \$14.85@14.88. Sales: September, 7,600, \$14.78@14.65; October, 5,600, \$14.90@14.65; November, 3,800, \$14.73@14.50; December, 4,300, \$14.70@14.45; January, 8,700, \$14.73@14.47; March, 200, \$14.66@14.65. Total sales, 30,200 bbls. Prime crude S. E. \$13.33 nom.

Closing prices August 29, 1917.—Spot, \$14.95; September, \$15@15.03; October, \$15.11@15.13; November, \$14.95@14.97; December, \$14.90@14.93; January, \$14.98@14.99; February, \$14.95@15.08; March, \$15.14@15.18; April, \$15.15@15.30. Sales were: September, 10,100, \$15.04@14.93; October, 10,400, \$15.20@15.10; November, 7,900, \$15.03@14.80; December, 5,900, \$15.05@14.80; January, 13,300, \$15.09@14.90; March, 1,700, \$15.30@15.16. Total sales, 49,500 bbls. Prime crude S. E. \$13.47 sales.

Closing prices August 30, 1917.—Spot, \$14.90; September, \$15.12@15.18; October, \$15.21@15.23; November, \$15.04@15.07; December, \$15.04@15.07; January, \$15.08@15.13; February, \$15.10@15.18; March, \$15.21@15.30; April, \$15.31@15.50. Sales were: September, 100, \$15.25@15.25; October, 1,400, \$15.30@15.23; November, 1,100, \$15.08@15.04; December, 1,500, \$15.16@15.05; January, 3,700, \$15.21@15.13; March, 200, \$15.32@15.31. Total sales 8,000 bbls. Prime crude S. E. \$13.47 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

FALL DRIVE AS BOLL WEEVIL CURE.

The Federal Department of Agriculture announces a new boll weevil remedy. In a recent statement the Department declares that if every cotton grower whose fields are infested with weevils would carry out the suggestion of a department entomologist to "push cotton picking to early completion and then destroy the cotton plants before

the boll weevils hibernate," the 1918 American cotton crop would get a substantial boost this fall. For fall destruction of weevils now is considered by the department to be the all-important measure in boll weevil control.

Hand in hand with early fall destruction of weevils goes the practice of planting cover crops after the stalks have been removed. Such crops not only improve the soil, but furnish feed of a kind Southern farmers now need. Thus this step to take in controlling the boll weevil will increase the production of forage and assist greatly in the production of meat. In a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 848, "The Boll Weevil Problem," the department says so emphatically.

"Weevils are at the mercy of the planter in the fall as they are at no other time," declares Dr. W. D. Hunter, the writer of this bulletin. "If the farmer desires to kill these insects then he can do so. If it is not practicable to burn the stalks they can still be uprooted, thereby destroying the green-food supply of the weevils and preventing the further increase of the insects. The cotton then can be picked as the supply of labor permits. Fall destruction of weevils insures a crop for the following season."

This measure of control, it is pointed out by the entomologist, can not be applied alike to all infested regions. It is of the greatest importance in localities of the extreme South where the boll-weevil problem is most serious. Farther north the colder winters make this step less important. As the practicability of fall destruction depends upon the supply of labor available and upon the size of the plantings, it is a measure particularly applicable to the Southern and Southeastern parts of the cotton belt, where the cotton fields are small and labor is sufficiently plentiful to perform the work in ample time.

Extermination of boll weevils in the fall

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has not been adopted as widely as it should be, Dr. Hunter reports, but he says individual instances everywhere show its value. In one of many experiments performed by the Bureau of Entomology—this one in Calhoun County, Texas—the stalks growing on 410 acres of land were destroyed early in October. Careful records kept during the fall each season showed that this work had increased the production more than one-fourth of a bale per acre over the crop on a check area near by where such work was not done. Circumstances surrounding the experiments show that the advantage was probably considerably greater than indicated by the estimated increased yield, which is very conservative.

No definite rule can be laid down as to the proper time for destroying weevils in this way. In general, the proper time is whenever the weevils have reached such numbers as to infest practically all of the squares that are being set. This may occur much earlier in some seasons than in others. Fall destruction as late as November will accomplish much, but several times the number of weevils can be destroyed if the work is done in October. The rule should be to destroy infested plants at the earliest possible date in the fall. It is much better to sacrifice a small quantity of cotton than to defer the operation. The loss will more than be made good by an increase in the next crop.

In regions where the loss of organic matter from the burning of stalks is important, it is advisable, the specialist says, to cut the stalks by means of the machine usually employed for that purpose and bury them deeply as soon as possible. This will cause the destruction of many of the immature stages of the weevil in the squares and bolls. Other fall measures against the weevils include plowing under infested squares, grazing cotton fields with cattle, sheep or goats, and preventing the growth of volunteer cotton or sprouts from the old stumps.

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The following reflects a Texas trader's view of the situation in the cottonseed products markets:

Houston, Tex., Aug. 19, 1917.

Editor The National Provisioner:

In submitting a few comments on the cottonseed products markets, we do not overlook the fact that conditions surrounding those markets are abnormal and since the beginning of the European War have been susceptible to the overnight changes incident to a world conflict, and frequent changes in the world political situation has rendered impossible any accurate or intelligent opinions on market conditions. But now with the course of our own country definitely fixed and the necessary preparations and regulations provided for a long struggle, and markets less susceptible to political changes and influences, it seems to us that we can from now on view with safety the market situation from a standpoint of supply and demand.

Statistics indicate a carry over of cottonseed oil of around 800,000 barrels, against 500,000 last season. The growing crop promises a total yield of oil in excess of last year, with 75 per cent. increase in peanut oil production, and a continuance of heavy importations of foreign oils and oil materials. Stocks of lard are plentiful, and the record-breaking corn and hog crops promise ample competition in that direction.

It is true that we are now producers for the world, but President Wilson has indicated very clearly, and he now has the authority, that he will not tolerate any exorbitant prices on purchases made for our allies or our own army, and export facilities and restrictions for other countries will probably render negligible our distribution to those who were formerly good customers.

We see at this time no prospects of permanently higher prices on cottonseed oil, and while we do not expect any extremely low prices to prevail, we do expect to see them considerably lower than present levels. We believe that conditions will necessitate the mills marketing as fast as produced, or as fast as severely congested transportation facilities will permit, and that as low as 12c. New York and 75c. for Texas crude will prevail during the crest of the movement.

The drouthy conditions prevailing throughout the feeding belt, as well as demand from fertilizing sources, has recently been the incentive for a considerable amount of speculative trading in cottonseed meal, with the result that prices have worked up to unprecedented levels. But comparatively only a small amount of cracked cake or meal has been sold into consumptive channels, and the trade should not overlook the fact that exporting conditions and restrictions are such as to make buying from that source impossible; that for domestic purposes, cake and meal will have to compete with the greatest forage crops ever produced, and under the most distressful conditions our domestic requirements could hardly take care of our production.

We would like to see the entire crop marketed at current prices of \$48 for 43 per cent. protein meal, but believe \$40 f. o. b. Texas mills will look high before the end of November.

There is little to be said as to linters. There is only one source of demand for the grade being produced, and the price paid will be optional with the one buyer, unless some unexpected change in marketing conditions takes place. They may decide to take this year's crop at an average of 6c. f. o. b. mills, and they may take it at considerably less.

There is nothing yet on which to base any market opinions on cottonseed hulls. If the Texas crop is no larger than last season mills should be able to secure an average of better than \$12 for their coming production. Respectfully,

E. H. TERRELL & CO.

BRITISH VEGETABLE OIL PRICES.

A review of the prices of the principal vegetable oils produced in the United Kingdom in the six months ended June 30, 1917, shows a steady and consistent rise in values during the whole of this period, with the exception of a marked relapse late in January. Raw linseed oil, which opened the year at \$223.86 per ton, naked ex-mill at Hull, fell to \$205.61 in January, but thereafter the market, with slight fluctuations, was advancing, and the half year closed at \$272.52, the highest point on record.

Refined cotton oil has followed almost a precisely similar course, and from \$233.59 per ton naked ex-mill Hull on January 1 it has moved up substantially, till in May as high as \$326.06—an advance of \$92 per ton—was paid for ordinary soap-making quality. The lowest point was \$228.73 at the end of January. In this case production and consumption have been maintained on fairly even lines, and the demand has been generally good. After a recent relapse refined cotton oil has shown a very strong market and has advanced (July 20) to \$334.57, less discount, which brings it to the controller's maximum of \$326.06 per ton net. Crude cotton oil in the six months advanced from \$226.29 to \$284.69, and is now very scarce and held for \$299.29. The lowest point was \$214.13, but since the move forward in February there has been no looking back.

The supply of soya oil gave out early in April, but in the quarter from January to March ranged between \$228.73 and \$255.49 per ton. At the latter figure quotations were withdrawn. Crude rape oil (Brown East Indian), on scarcity, advanced sharply from \$267.76 in January to \$350.39 in April, when the controller's fixed maximum prices caused the figure to be put back to \$321.19, at which it has remained. Hull makes of castor oil from being \$330.92 per ton (in barrels) ex-mill in January were advanced by stages until the controller's maximums of \$389.32 (naked) and \$408.79 (in barrels) were reached, but very little business has been done in this, the great proportion made being taken up on Government account. The Hull News says:

It is interesting to compare present prices with those ruling in the latter half of 1914 (just before the declaration of war and for some time after that period). Raw linseed oil in August, 1914, ranged between \$111.93 and \$116.80 per ton; in October it was at the lowest point ever known—\$85.16, or less than

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one-third of the present market value. Refined cotton (soap) oil fluctuated between \$141.40 and \$148.43 in August, 1914, and was down to \$107.06 in November, the lowest point of the year, or one-third of today's value. Crude cotton oil in August, 1914, was worth \$126.53 to \$146, and in November but \$102.20, compared with \$296.86 early in June, 1917.

It need scarcely be added that the residue—cattle cake and meal—also has enormously increased in value. Linseed cakes, with 9 per cent. oil, from being \$36.50 per ton ex-mill in 1914 (average for the year \$38.93) advanced to \$59.61 (average for the year \$51.71) in 1915, to \$89.42 (average for the year \$65.70) in 1916, and to \$100.98, the current value.

Best cotton cake from Egyptian seed could be bought as low as \$23.12 (average for the year \$26.16) in 1914, but advanced to \$48.67 (average for the year \$36.50) in 1915, and to \$75.43 (average for the year \$52.62) in 1916,

\$75.43 still being the market value. Cotton cake from Bombay cotton seed was as low as \$15.82 per ton at one period (average for the year \$20.28) in 1914, but advanced to \$46.23 (average for the year \$34.07) in 1915, to \$49.88 (average for January to October, 1916, \$47.02), and has not since been available. Soya cakes, from being \$23.46 (average for the year \$35.89) in 1914 were up to \$52.31 (average for the year \$41.67) in 1915, and to \$85.16 (average for the year \$61.07) in 1916, and are not now available.

SOYA BEAN PRICES IN FAR EAST.

Heavy speculation and short stocks are raising present record prices of soya beans, cake and oil in the Far East, according to a cablegram from the American Consul at Dairen, Manchuria. He thinks prices will rise steadily until and will be high all winter. Crop germination has been affected by drought and floods.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER PROFIT.

A gross business of \$24,176,823 was shown by the American Hide and Leather Company in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, according to the report just issued. This compared with \$23,809,749 the previous year and \$19,092,483 in 1915. The amount earned after all charges except dividends was \$1,762,750, equivalent to \$13.56 a share on the \$13,000,000 preferred stock, against \$12.60 a share earned in 1916.

Had not the company set aside \$435,000 for excess profits and other taxes, the surplus for the preferred stock last year would have been equal to \$16.90 a share. On the matter of taxation Theodore S. Haight, president, said: "Provision of \$400,000 has been made for estimated excess profits tax based on the revenue bill as reported to the Senate, and this, with the general increase in other taxes, makes an increase in the charge for taxes other than those chargeable to manufacturing of about \$435,000."

Total current assets of the company on June 30 amounted to \$17,152,092 and current liabilities to \$4,791,043, leaving net current assets of \$12,361,048, an increase during the year of \$718,443.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

New York, August 30, 1917.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 9¼c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 8¼c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 9c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 4c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 4¼@4½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; chloride of lime, 1½@2c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Prime palm oil, 18c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, bbls., 20c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 18c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 17@18c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2@2.10 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.90 per gal.; Cochin coconut oil, 25@30c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil 16½@16¾c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.30@1.35 per gal.; green olive foot oils, 20@21c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 14¾@15c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.30@1.35 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 16¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 65@66c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 51c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 46c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine 65@66c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 15@16c. per lb.

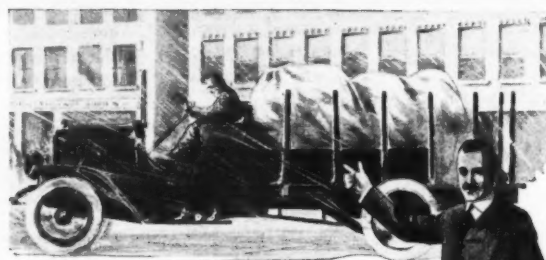
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, August 30.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.752½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75%
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71%
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.69%
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.83%
Commercial, sight	5.77%
Bankers' cables	5.76½
Bankers' checks	5.77½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41½
Commercial, 60 days	41%
Bankers' sight	41%
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	30.10

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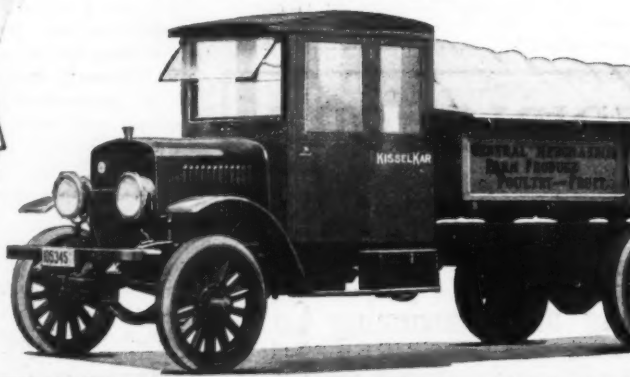
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 31.—Market firm; prime Western, \$24.05; Middle West, \$23.55 @23.65; city steam, 23½¢ nominal; refined Continent, \$24.50; South American, \$24.75; Brazil, kegs, \$25.75; compound, 17@17¼¢, all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 31.—Copro fabrique, 215 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 226 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, August 31.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 129s.; New York, 117s.; picnic, 109s. 9d.; hams, long, 138s.; American cut, 143s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 148s.; long clear, 152s.; short, back, 142s. 6d.; bellies, 147s. Lard, spot prime, 124s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 126s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted; New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 67s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market continued strong due to the light hog receipt and higher hog prices. Profit-taking sales were well taken.

Tallow.

The market continues quiet but firm. Special loose quoted at 16½¢.

Oleo Stearine.

The trade is quiet with prices firm. Oleo is quoted at 19c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was firm with lard, and on "short" covering. Some selling developed on the Government cotton crop report and prices eased slightly.

Market closed steady. Sales, 30,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$15.20 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$13.60 nom. Closing quotations on futures: September, \$15.23@15.24; October, \$15.35@15.37; November, \$15.21@15.23; December, \$15.21@15.22; January, 15.23@15.24; February, \$15.25@15.32; March, \$15.36@15.37; April, \$15.38@15.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 31.—Hogs strong, 25 to 35c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$17.50@18.65; light, \$16.85@18.75; mixed, \$16.75@18.85; rough heavy, \$16.75@18.75; Yorkers, \$18@18.35; pigs, \$12.25@16.50; cattle strong; beefs, \$8.20@16.50; cows and heifers, \$4.65@13.15; stocks and feeders, \$6@9.25. Calves, \$12@16; sheep strong, 10 to 25c. higher; lambs, \$11.25@17.20; Western, \$8.50@11.35; native, \$8@11; yearlings, \$9.40@13.

Omaha, August 31.—Hogs higher, at \$17.35 @18.50.

Buffalo, August 31.—Hogs steady; on sale, 1,280, at \$18.75@19.

Kansas City, August 31.—Hogs higher, prices nominal.

St. Joseph, August 31.—Hogs strong, at \$16.75@18.50.

Sioux City, August 31.—Hogs strong, at \$16.75@18.10.

Louisville, August 31.—Hogs higher, at \$18.25@18.50.

Indianapolis, August 31.—Hogs higher, at \$19.

TO HELP IN MEAT COST PROBE.

Arthur W. Fairchild, an attorney, of Milwaukee, has been made confidential adviser to Commissioner Davies, of the Federal Trade Commission, in the latter's supervision of the commission's investigation into the costs of the meat packing industry. He is to act also as chief assistant to Francis J. Heney, general counsel for the commission in its food cost and distribution probe.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 25, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,748	11,500	12,586
Swift & Co.	8,489	6,600	16,560
Morris & Co.	6,820	6,800	5,458
Wilson & Co.	6,925	5,900	7,121
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,215	4,400	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,152	4,200	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	2,466	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 3,000 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 1,800 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 1,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 100 hogs; others, 8,200 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	10,411	5,279	1,070
Fowler Packing Co.	831	...	620
Wilson & Co.	6,519	3,280	1,070
Swift & Co.	9,955	2,988	3,112
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,468	1,930	2,518
Morris & Co.	8,317	3,606	2,642
Others	1,118	739	176

John Morrell & Co., 652 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 352 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 475 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 110 cattle; Rice & Kirk, 18 cattle and 569 hogs.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,333	4,011	1,327
Swift & Co.	5,253	5,139	3,592
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,765	7,094	8,202
Armour & Co.	4,872	5,345	3,544
Swartz & Co.	...	471	...
J. W. Murphy	...	3,856	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 105 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 391 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 44 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	5,962	3,017	4,228
Swift & Co.	6,168	3,178	5,498
Armour & Co.	6,930	3,733	5,833
East Side Packing Co.	605	616	...
Independent Packing Co.	785	1,436	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,640	...	...
American Packing Co.	39	10	...
Krey Packing Co.	21	371	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	25	...	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	76	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	455	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	283	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 25, 1917:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	46,442
Kansas City	43,002
Omaha	26,960
East St. Louis	23,153
St. Joseph	11,404
Cudahy	660
South St. Paul	30,810
Oklahoma City	8,796
New York and Jersey City	10,035
Philadelphia	3,768

HOGS.	
Chicago	58,259
Kansas City	20,755
Omaha	25,247
East St. Louis	18,814
St. Joseph	22,962
Cudahy	1,161
Ottumwa	3,808
Cedar Rapids	3,214
South St. Paul	10,887
Oklahoma City	3,230
New York and Jersey City	20,290
Philadelphia	4,804

SHEEP.	
Chicago	42,136
Kansas City	11,113
Omaha	12,718
East St. Louis	18,584
St. Joseph	7,633
Cudahy	117
South St. Paul	6,586
Oklahoma City	300
New York and Jersey City	50,760
Philadelphia	7,924

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	5,000	3,000
Kansas City	200	200	200
Omaha	100	2,000	800
St. Louis	900	2,000	150
St. Joseph	200	2,000	200
Sioux City	...	2,000	1,200
St. Paul	400	...	...
Oklahoma City	840	500	300
Fort Worth	1,200	1,000	...
Milwaukee	...	228	...
Denver	300	100	900
Louisville	200	1,000	600
Portland, Ore.	22	275	2
Detroit	...	180	...
Cudahy	...	200	...
Wichita	...	100	...
Indianapolis	300	3,000	...
Cincinnati	200	1,800	3,500
Buffalo	400	1,600	200
Cleveland	300	500	200
New York	625	1,884	910

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917.

Chicago	24,000	13,000	10,000
Kansas City	21,000	5,000	5,000
Omaha	15,000	1,000	18,000
St. Louis	6,000	3,400	2,900
St. Joseph	2,800	3,000	1,800
Sioux City	6,500	1,500	500
St. Paul	8,000	3,000	700
Oklahoma City	2,650	1,250	150
Fort Worth	7,500	3,000	200
Milwaukee	...	50	...
Denver	2,177	175	9,391
Louisville	3,085	1,393	1,639
Detroit	...	285	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	3,000	2,000	...
Indianapolis	1,100	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	3,800	1,500	6,300
Cincinnati	2,700	1,910	9,100
Buffalo	5,700	1,400	2,400
Cleveland	100	1,000	200
New York	3,100	4,790	1,820

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917.

Chicago	7,000	4,000	7,000
Kansas City	17,000	6,000	4,000
Omaha	8,000	3,000	18,000
St. Louis	4,900	5,000	4,400
St. Joseph	2,200	4,000	2,200
Sioux City	800	2,000	500
St. Paul	...	1,000	...
Oklahoma City	3,600	500	...
Fort Worth	11,000	1,500	300
Milwaukee	...	939	...
Louisville	...	500	...
Detroit	...	770	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	500	2,042	...
Indianapolis	...	4,000	...
Cincinnati	800	1,214	1,600
Buffalo	600	1,600	800
Cleveland	...	700	...
New York	910	1,880	6,550

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917.

Chicago	22,000	9,000	15,000
Kansas City	15,000	4,000	4,000
Omaha	6,000	3,000	34,500
St. Louis	8,900	3,000	3,800
St. Joseph	3,000	2,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,600	2,000	1,500
St. Paul	2,500	1,000	2,700
Milwaukee	...	2,037	...
Denver	500	200	11,000
Portland, Ore.	16	371	1,615
Louisville	100	300	1,600
Detroit	...	1,210	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	492	...
Indianapolis	1,850	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	500
Cincinnati	1,500	1,417	4,000
Buffalo	225	500	400
Cleveland	300	1,000	1,000
New York	1,826	3,547	8,004

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917.

Chicago	8,000	6,000	4,000
Kansas City	9,000	3,000	3,000
Omaha	4,500	4,500	2,300
St. Louis	3,800	3,500	2,500
St. Joseph	1,200	2,000	500
Sioux City	...	500	...
Louisville	...	870	...
Detroit	...	200	...
Cudahy	...	5,000	...
Indianapolis	2,600	2,000	2,400
Cincinnati	175	500	200
Buffalo	...	500	...
New York	850	1,815	2,336

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.

Chicago	2,000	4,500	5,000
Kansas City	1,500	500	1,000
Omaha	900	4,500	7,200
St. Louis	3,000	3,000	1,200
St. Joseph	400	2,500	2,000
Sioux City	1,000	2,500	...
Fort Worth	4,500	1,500	200
St. Paul	2,200	2,000	600
Oklahoma City	2,250	400	...
Indianapolis	1,000	6,000	1,000
Denver	300	20	2,900

Watch Page 48 for
Business Chances

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Large sales amounting to 150,000 packer hides followed decisive price reductions. Tanners who had been waiting for the decline quickly availed themselves of the opportunity to stock up at more reasonable rates.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Prices broke sharply in the Chicago market last week, and values went down the toboggan fast. Both native and branded selections sold at reductions, the main decline being in light native cows which went to a level fully 4c. below what the selection he formerly sold at a few weeks back. One packer was especially active in cutting rates, and now that values have been slashed other sellers are coming forward with offers of hides at the lower figures, seemingly glad of a chance to once more look ahead to a possibly active market. A large line of heavy native steers is understood to have been sold by a packer leading in the week's movement, but details were at first withheld. The prices commonly considered full value for old natives range from 29@32c. as to lot, salting, etc. Current quality heavy steers were offered at sharp declines down to 33c. and tanners now believe they can secure such hides at even still further reductions. This is a cent off from former asking rates. Texas steers sold to the extent of 5,000 light weights of August salting, the price of 29c. being considerable reduction from former figures. Heavy Texas are relatively steadier and only dropped off about a cent, nominally, being now quoted at 31@32c. as compared with 32½c. last reported paid some time ago. Extremes light Texas are one of the weakest selections on the list, buyers' ideas not being over 24c. for late quality now, although sellers claim this rate too low. There is no call for the ex-lights, and stocks are accumulating to a very burdensome point. Butt branded steers were reported sold off at sharp concessions, rivaling light native cows in the decline. Full details as to trading are not available at this writing, but it is understood that one seller alone moved some 20,000 hides, private terms. These are thought to run back a little ways. Late salting butts are nominally quoted at around 27@28c., but until details of movement come to light, such figures are not accurate. Back salting at proportionate reductions as to value. Colorados are reported to have shared in the movement of butts and at prices similar to the above. Details not available at this writing. Unsold stocks are still moderate, and further business may be expected. Brand-

ed cows have so far shown no life, and quotations are so nominal as hardly to be worth publishing. Late stock is expected to move below 25c. when it does sell, but no one is attempting to foretell how much below. Stocks are large and run way back through December in some cases, so that there is every incentive for packers to cut rates. Native cows sold fairly freely at the start of the action, both heavies and lights. A trade in 3,000 August-September heavy native cows at 33c. was made late last week; today buyers refuse to consider over 32c. for such quality, while sellers are offering hides at 32½c. Old stock valued down to 29c., some 4,000 Januarys selling at this figure. Light native cows created a big ripple in the market when a sale of 10,000 July salting was effected at 28c., a decline of fully 4c. from what this selection was held at but a short while ago. More are offered at the same rate, but tanners show but little interest. A line of 2,000 cows 25 to 40 lbs. was sold slightly previous to the lights at 29c. for May, June and July salting. Native bulls were quiet, no sales recorded. Last previous sales were at 27c., but 26c. is considered nearer the market today. Branded bulls are slow and waiting with stocks not large. Prices are strictly nominal at 22@24c.

Later.—Market active and radically lower. About 150,000 packer hides sold since Saturday. The details transpired reluctantly. We note 15,000 butt brands and Colorados of current salting sold at 28c., also 4,300 butt brands, May, June and July kill at 28c., with a large line of Januarys and Februarys at private terms. A lot of 20,000 native steers, July and August slaughter, sold at 33c. Probably 30,000 January to May natives were taken at private terms, thought to be around 28½c. Several packers sold 6,400 branded bulls at 20c., 12,000 heavy Texas steers, July-August salting, 29½c., also 10,000 current salting light cows at 28c. Packers are offering more hides at these quotations. Tanners show less interest, buyers being satisfied for the time being. Some choice small packer hides offered at similar declines.

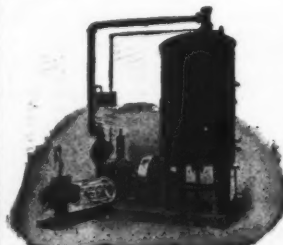
COUNTRY HIDES.—The situation is slow and weaker with the movement in Chicago very limited during the past week. Tanners are practically out of the market with the exception of a few having need of hides with which to fill Government orders for leather. These tanners are demanding quality and selections which sellers either have not on hand or will not make today at the rates offered. Local dealers are filled up with old hides, running full hair and grubby, which they are forced to plan to move in some manner. In the country the situation has been slow. Country collectors find dealers slow to take on any more hides unless they

run well to choice quality stock and even then only low rates are paid. All weights are quoted at 21½@24c. nominal as to originating section, lot, description, etc., delivered Chicago basis. Buffs were sold in a quiet way in the better qualities. All short-haired grub-free buffs sold to extent of three or four cars at 25½c. while some Ohios running well to ones, choicest quality, were reported moved at 26c. Tanners were still in the market at 25½c. for choicest local offerings and some would have paid 26c. for more special selection goods, but packer declines caused a halt. Back salting buffs are not wanted, and rates are decidedly weak. Sellers quote from 23@25c. for the mixed hair lots with no demand. Buyers refuse to bid. Extremes have been a drug on the market. Sales have been reported of Chicago extremes in the Eastern markets at 27c. for short-haired, grub-free quality. Other lots of similar quality are not quotable over this figure. Buyers still reduce their ideas weekly, however, and are not seeking any stock even on a 26c. basis now. Current receipts of extreme weights as they come along from original collections are quotable at 25@26c., the outside for stock containing but a small percentage of grubs. Poor stock, long-haired back salting, ranges down to 23c. for business. No. 1 steer hides are relatively the strongest selection on the list. Heavy steers are quoted at 26@27½c. asked and nominal for business. Outside is for grub-free short-hair lots, running well to ones. A car of mixed hair steers practically grub free moved at 26½c. during the period under review. Heavy cows are quiet. Offerings are made at 26c. fairly freely for short-haired grub-free lots, but the nominal market is not over 25@25½c. for such quality. Heavy cows are offered along with buffs as a rule and command similar figures. Poor lots range down to 23c. for business. Branded cows are quiet, and more or less a drug on the market. Unsold supplies are ample for immediate demands, with the price situation easing off in line with other sorts. Quote at 20@21c. flat basis as to lot, outside for heavy average stock from the better sections. Bulls are slow but an occasional car or two reported as selling. Movement has been made on basis of 21c. for good average carlots. The range of value is quoted at 20@21c. or about a cent reduction from prices ruling at this time a week ago. Glue hides are slow and nominal at from 15@17c. as to offerings.

Later.—Market stagnant and nominal. Heavy hides, choice quality relatively steady. Light weights and poor quality weak and waiting for trading to develop.

CALFSKINS sold at lower rates during the period under review and the situation is still weak. A car of Chicago city calfskins, good quality although condition not quite up to that of the leading seller's, was moved at 37c. followed by 30,000 choice cities at the same figure. A line of lights sold at 35c. Tanners as a rule manifest little or no interest in the situation, and the hundreds of thousands of skins unsold in the Middle West tend lower in price at a steady rate of decline. Buyers look for a 35c. Chicago city calfskins market shortly, while sellers now lack hope that a demand will crop up shortly which will firm up the market. Outside city skins were reported sold at 35c. for good quality Illinois skins; the nominal market for further business is 33½@35c. as to lot. Mixed city and country skins are quoted at 32@34c. and country run of goods at 31@33c. Offerings of the latter are large. Sellers are openly soliciting bids, putting their skins in the hands of brokers and asking that any offer no matter what price be referred back for consideration. Tanners flatly refuse to bid in most instances. Packer calfskins are in big supply; some old salting skins still held here, running back to October, quoted at 37½@40c. nominal, with outside talked. Late salting skins are offered at 45c. for business, no demand. Light calf and deacons are slow, quotations nominal. Country light calf \$2.25 nominal and deacons \$2. Cities talked higher as to qual-

(Continued on page 43.)



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, August 29.

Good to choice corn-fed beefs are 50@75c. higher, in fact the load of 1,426-lb. steers that we sold today at \$16.50 per cwt. is \$1 per cwt. higher than a week ago, and the price obtained is a world record up to the present time. Finished corn-fed cattle are extremely scarce and will undoubtedly sell higher before a halt is called. Medium, fair and common "grass" cattle comprise a liberal percentage of the heavy receipts of cattle and the lower priced kinds show a weaker tendency, which is not surprising now that the Western range cattle are beginning to come. However, in view of the phenomenal demand, there is small likelihood of any big permanent decline in values on steers, and we might also say, no butcher-stuff, for the demand for cows, heifers and bulls is unusually strong from all sources.

Hogs have reacted and are \$1 per cwt. above last Saturday's low time, extreme top today being \$18.35, with the bulk of the choice hogs selling from \$17.75@18.25, good mixed grades \$17@17.50, and mixed packing and plain "grassy" kinds \$16.25@17. The country is full of pigs, the corn crop will undoubtedly be immense, and the mid-winter receipts of hogs will likely establish some new high records, but for the next 60 to 90 days very light receipts and some abnormally high markets are looked for.

Sheep and lambs are strong and higher because of continued light receipts, and choice fat lambs are selling up to \$16.75, fat ewes up to \$16.50, feeding lambs up to \$17.10, breeding ewes from \$13@15, and feeding yearlings up to \$13.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., August 29.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today amount to 25,200 of which about 3,200 were sold on the southern side. Receipts this week are about 11,000 under last week, but it must be remembered that last week was the heaviest so far for any week in the year. All grades of cattle are selling on a strong to higher basis and the range of prices, generally, is the highest in the history of the trade. Our market record was made today on a load of heavy Missouri fed steers which brought \$15.60, and there were a number of lots good enough to sell from \$14.75@15.25. The greater portion of the offerings, however, is in the common and medium classes; we are not receiving many cattle that can be called choice. Strictly prime cattle are very scarce indeed. Medium short-fed steers and grassy butcher stuff comprise the bulk of the showing. Regardless of quality the market's advance is on the good, bad and indifferent kinds. The bulk of the better grades range from \$11@12.50, while a spread of \$9@10 covers most of the medium grades; common cattle are selling from \$7.50@8.75. In butcher cattle the condition is much the same as in heavy steers, there are a few fairly good cattle among them, but for the most part the run is made up of the common and grassy kinds. A string of Missouri fed yearlings sold at \$14.50 this week, which was the top for that class. Straight

heifers and mixed consignments can be good enough to bring up to \$14.25, but the rank and file of the better killing kind range from \$10@11.50, and the inbetween kinds \$8@10; common grassy kinds range from \$6.50@7.75. Best heavy cows are quoted at \$8.50@9.50; the top for the week on weighty beef cows was \$10.25; medium grades range from \$7.50@8.50, and the common ones \$6.50@7.50; canners and cutters did not change much, they are still quoted at \$5.50@6.50.

Hogs receipts amount to a little over 22,000 for the week—a very light and inadequate run. Our receipts for the month just ending are the lightest for any August in the past ten years. A very unusual condition exists at the seven principal western markets wherein the receipts of cattle, especially on the first days of the week are heavier considerably than the receipts of hogs, in fact on Monday of last week at the seven principal western markets there were twice as many cattle as there were hogs. This accounts in part for the extremely high prices. The market broke considerably the latter part of last week, but on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week it began to advance again and its upward trend is sharp and decisive. It has not quite reached last week's high time, but is rapidly going toward it. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$18@18.35; good heavy, \$18.40@18.60; rough, \$16.75@17.25; lights, \$17.85@18.35; pigs, \$12.50@17.50; bulk, \$17.75@18.50.

Receipts at the sheep house amount to 16,200 head for the week. In the aged sheep department there has been very little change in tone, it is steady for the week. Slaughter ewes are selling at \$8.50@9.50, with the bulk going near the top, and strictly choice offerings in this department would bring more money. Wethers are quoted at \$10.50@12. The lamb market is active and while there is some fluctuation, holds to a steady basis. The quotations range from \$10.50@16.50. One lot brought \$16.75 this week. There is an increasing demand in the sheep house for breeding ewes. The young choice animals are worth almost lamb prices; the commoner grades and those of the year class sell well, but perhaps not higher than \$13.50, or \$13.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 28.

Cattle received to-day amounted to 17,000 head, market strong to 16c. higher, top steers \$15.85, highest price ever paid on this market. Hog supplies were only 6,000 head, and prices were a secondary consideration with buyers, sales 25 to 35c. higher, top \$18.15, 25 cents above top price reported in Chicago to-day. Sheep and lambs to-day, 5,000 head, market 25 to 50c. higher, top fat lambs \$16.90, feeding lambs \$17.10.

There were a number of choice to prime cattle here to-day, aside from the top drove of Missouri steers at \$15.85, including other Missouri steers at \$15.50, Greenwood County, Kansas, steers at \$15.25, wintered grass steers from the same locality at \$14.50, and numerous lots of pasture steers around \$13. To-day was the high day of all time on finished steers. All kinds sold stronger, medium grades of grass steers with weight at \$10.50 to \$12.25, light grass steers \$7.75 to \$9.50, cows \$7.25 to \$8.50, veals up to \$13. Oregon steers were included in receipts, 1,092 lbs. at \$10.40. Receipts are running behind a year ago temporarily, on account of good grass, but runs later will be heavy.

All the markets are running behind on hog receipts, but the shortage here is acute, and the market situation almost without

precedent. Local prices are 15 to 35c. above prices in Chicago, and also well above other markets, because of competition among packers, outside order buying being of rather small proportions recently. Packers have army contracts to fill, and require hogs, hence urgent orders to their buyers on the yards every day. Any weight hogs above 225 lbs. are eligible to top price, and light weights sell up to \$17.50 to-day, bulk of sales \$16.75 to \$17.90.

Range lambs to killers at \$16.90 and native spring lambs at \$16.50 were 30@50c. higher than yesterday. Feeding lambs at \$17.10 also set a new high record. Ewe lambs are being sorted out of droves and sell around \$17, young breeding ewes up to \$16.25 this week, other breeders \$12@15, old fat ewes \$8.50@10, feeding ewes \$6.50@8.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., August 28.

With the starting of the Western range cattle season the increase in receipts has been very marked, 43,000 head last week and the prospect of as many more this week. Scarcely any corn fed beefs are coming and anything at all choice in this line is picked up quickly at record breaking figures. As high as \$15.55 was paid last week and prime corn feds would now bring fully \$15.75@16. The choice range beefs are also in very keen request and some prime 1,350-pound Montanas brought \$13.50 this week, the highest grass beefs have ever sold. Outside of the good to choice cattle the market suffered a 50@75c. decline last week, but most of the loss has been recovered this week and there is a very strong undertone to the trade. Bulk of the desirable range beefs are selling around \$9.50@12, or around \$2.50@3 higher than at this time last year. Cows and heifers declined fully as much as the beef steers last week and have recovered fully as fast this week, the range of prices on grass she stock being from \$5 to \$9, the bulk selling at \$6.75@8.25. Veal calves are quotably steady at \$8@12 and bulls, stags, etc., strong to higher at \$5.50@8.25.

Receipts of hogs have dropped off surprisingly of late and only 36,000 head showed up last week. The smaller supplies have served to check the decline to some extent, but the market is still \$1.75 lower than it was a week ago and both local packers and shippers insist that the prices must go still lower before the demand for them becomes as broad as it ought to be at this time of the year. All classes of buyers continue to favor the desirable light and butcher weight hogs and discriminate against the rough, heavy loads. There were only about 2,700 hogs here today and the market was 10@25c. higher. Tops brought \$17.50 as against \$19.60 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$16.75@17 as against \$18.50@18.75 one week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has been recovering from the recent severe slump, and although receipts have been increasing, 56,000 head, last week, the demand is broadening and prices firming up all along the line. Competition from feeder buyers is keen and the thin stock is selling 25@50c. higher than the fat stock. Fat lambs are quoted at \$16.50@17.15 and feeder grades at \$16.75@17.25. Fat yearlings bring \$10.50@12, wethers \$10.50@11.50, and ewes \$9@10.50.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 27, 1917.

	Beefers.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,450	8,642	182	12,927
Jersey City	5,960	3,321	33,838	7,293
Central Union	2,616	1,079	16,740	....
Totals	10,033	8,242	50,760	20,290
Totals last week....	8,915	5,486	42,279	12,797

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wilmington, Del.—The Creamery Products Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.

ICE NOTES.

Plainfield, Conn.—Ice house of the Plainfield Ice Company has been destroyed by fire.

COLD STORAGE IN FRANCE.

It is somewhat surprising that cold storage is hardly in use in France, writes Consul General A. M. Thackara from Paris. The soil is so fertile, the climate so mild, the rich colonies of North Africa so near, that the French people have not had recourse to refrigeration on any scale worthy of mention.

Before the war there was a cold-storage plant at La Villette connected with the Paris slaughterhouses for the preservation of meats. It never contained anything, however, but pears and cheese until the war broke out, when it was requisitioned by the government, along with the plants at Havre and Bordeaux. Since the war started a number of cold-storage plants have been established in France by the British Army.

The food problems introduced by the war have once more brought the cold-storage issue to the front, and French authorities are alive to its importance. They realize that the situation in France is different from that of the United States, for instance, where the farms are large and distances great. They are also aware of the criticisms to which the cold-storage companies in America have been exposed. Furthermore, they are mindful of the fine reputation of the French table and claim that it is impossible for any cook to give frozen meat, fish, fowl or venison the flavor and quality of fresh products.

Yet they feel that the time has come for following in the footsteps of the United States and Great Britain in the matter of cold storage. They want cold storage at the large seaports and near the large cities, particularly for meats to be supplied by French colonies and other countries raising cattle on a large scale.

BUSINESS MEN'S WAR CONVENTION.

An emergency call has been sent out by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the business men of the country for a war convention to be held at Atlantic City, September 17 to 21. It is expected to be the largest gathering of business men ever held, and the aim is to show to the world that American business recognizes its duty in this crisis and stands solidly behind the government in war. Incidentally the object of the meeting will be to encourage the Allies.

"The nation's business today is war," declared R. Goodwyn Rhett, president of the National Chamber, "and every business man, firm, and corporation must now subordinate individual interests to the common cause. This they are ready to do, all that is needed is direction as to what to do. The results of this meeting, which has been called by our Executive Committee which has been in ses-

sion almost continuously for the past three months, will show business the way, and inform the public as well.

"Victory in the great struggle in which we are engaged depends largely on the power, intelligence and speed of the industry of the United States; upon our ability to produce faster and better than ever before, the things necessary to efficient warfare. This convention of American business men should show, not to our people alone, but to the whole world, in what spirit and with what determination business faces the task ahead of us. Out of common counsel we hope to see what we may do to develop still greater efficiency and render greater service in carrying the war to a quick and successful conclusion."

A principal topic of discussion will be the duty that business owes the government in war. The strongest possible emphasis will be laid upon this. There will come the question of how business of the country may render even greater service in winning the war. This will include what may be done to control prices, how priority may be most quickly and effectively established, how greater efficiency in land and water transportation shall be developed, how we may best provide for and protect our forces on land and sea and those dependent upon them at home, and what steps may be taken for better education of

the nation on the issues at stake in the war.

Ways and means by which business must readily adjust itself to the conditions produced by the war will be considered. Also there will come the questions of how we shall provide for business enterprises not essential to the nation in war time, food conservation, its special importance to business men, industrial relations and employment problems, and foreign trade, banking and credit in war time.

Of particular interest will be the readjustment after the war for which business must prepare. This will include the question as to what will be the course of prices on raw materials and finished products after the war, how we shall plan for replacing our men in industry after they return from the war, and what new responsibilities in international relations may be expected after the war.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 17.)

to 1890, and similarly in the case of pork, except in 1910. The 1890 price of mutton, 15.58 cents, grew to 16.63 cents in 1895, declined to 11.91 cents in 1901, and, subject to fluctuations, increased to 14.09 cents in 1912; while the price of pork fell from 14.09 cents in 1890 to 8.67 cents in 1899, rose to 12.61 cents in 1910, and declined to 9.98 cents in 1912.



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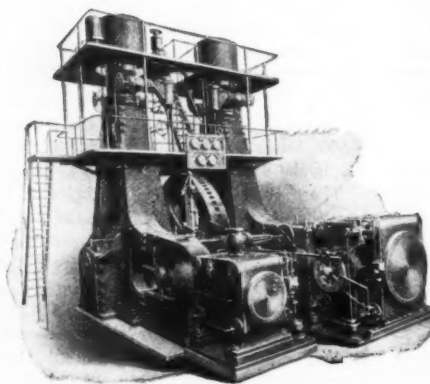
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Canada.—Prices have been obtained for meat animals for either Winnipeg or Toronto as far back as 1890, and for meat for Toronto as far back as 1903.

Western prime cattle sold in Winnipeg at 3.75 cents per pound in 1890, and the price remained nearly stationary until 1906, after which it increased to 4.42 cents in 1907, 5.10 cents in 1911, and 6.77 cents in 1913.

Export ewes declined in the Toronto market from 5.50 cents per pound in 1890 to 2.92 cents in 1896, after which there was, on the whole, increase to 5.52 cents in 1913.

The mean wholesale price per pound of choice select hogs in Toronto fluctuated considerably during the earlier years of the period under review, but, on the whole, declined from 4.63 cents per pound in 1890 to 3.87 cents in 1896, followed by increase to 9.01 cents in 1913.

In Toronto the price of dressed beef has sharply risen from 6.50 cents per pound in 1903 to 12.80 cents in 1913, followed by still further increase in 1914. From 7.76 cents per pound in 1903 the wholesale price of veal in Toronto has risen to 11.59 cents in 1913.

Mutton prices have fluctuated considerably in the Toronto market; they rose from 7.82 cents per pound in 1903 to 10.81 cents in 1907, and afterwards declined to 8.44 cents in 1911, with subsequent increase to 10.38 cents in 1913.

The mean wholesale price of dressed pork in Toronto grew from 8.06 cents per pound in 1903 to 13.8 cents in 1913.

Denmark.—A distinct tendency toward higher prices of meat is found in the Copenhagen market since 1898. In that year the price was 8.86 cents per pound wholesale for the beef of oxen and heifers, and this increased to 11.82 cents in 1913. The mean price of veal grew from 9.64 cents in 1898 to 12.86 cents in 1913, and the price of pork from 8.51 cents to 12.64 cents.

France.—This country has endeavored to secure its meat supply from within itself and its colonies, and the course of prices indicates a steadiness that is not perceived in countries subject to supply from foreign countries or exporting to foreign countries.

In the Paris market the beef of steers declined from 12.56 cents per pound in 1890 to 10.42 cents in 1899, and afterwards increased to 14.49 cents in 1911, followed by decline to 13.73 cents in 1913. The wholesale price of cows had a similar general tendency.

Veal prices in Paris, which had the mean of 15.41 cents per pound in 1890, did not distinctly show a tendency to increase until 1907, when the price was 16.63 cents; afterwards it rose to 19.58 cents in 1913.

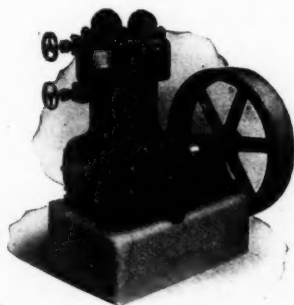
The same course of prices is found in the case of mutton, with 16.46 cents in 1890, 18.38 cents in 1907, and 20.33 cents in 1913.

Pork prices have been erratic, but on the whole they declined from 12.21 cents in 1890 to 9.19 cents in 1896 and 1897, after which on the whole they have risen to 15.01 cents in 1913.

Germany.—The prices of meat animals in Berlin could be found only as far back as 1910, for which year the mean for cattle was

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION



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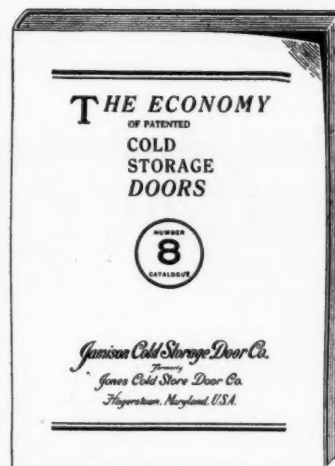
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8.78 cents per pound, followed by continuous increase to 10.25 cents in 1913. So for calves the price increased from 11.82 cents in 1910 to 13.82 cents in 1913. Sheep prices grew from 7.58 cents in 1910 to 9.76 cents in 1913. Swine prices ranged during the four years of the available record from 9.87 cents in 1911 to 12.74 cents in 1912. Beef prices have been found as far back as 1890, when the mean for the year was 12.87 cents. By 1903 a distinct rising tendency is found, the price being 13.93 cents, and afterwards it rapidly grew to 18.62 cents in 1913. Veal prices rose from 10.79 cents in 1911 to 23.02 cents in 1913.

Mutton prices, while remaining stationary until about 1899, thereafter grew rapidly to 19.68 cents in 1913. This is a great increase from 11.52 cents in 1891.

The mean pork price was 12.40 cents in 1890, and was not subsequently equalled until 12.83 cents was reached in 1902; subsequently the price on the whole increased, and in 1913 was 15.79 cents.

In Breslau and Munich the course of prices for animals and meat is substantially the same as in Berlin, but generally with lower prices, especially in Breslau.

Japan.—Very little beef is eaten in Japan, but the government has undertaken to report the mean prices for four markets for a series of years. The mean of these four markets is 8.97 cents per pound wholesale in 1903, and the increase is to 13.18 cents in 1908, followed by a decline to 10.35 cents in 1911, and 10.65 cents in 1912.

Netherlands.—It has been possible to ascertain the prices of live hogs and of beef, veal and mutton in the Rotterdam market as far back as 1898. Notwithstanding fluctuations, the price of hogs per pound has risen from 6.91 cents in 1898 to 9.96 cents in 1913.

The beef of steers gained in price from 7.30 cents in 1898 to 12.79 cents in 1913; of the beef of oxen, from 11.27 cents in 1904

to 14.09 cents in 1913; and of the beef of fat cattle, from 11.57 cents in 1904 to 14.44 cents in 1913.

Veal prices also have tended upward, from 12.77 cents in 1898 to 19.95 cents in 1913; and so with mutton, the price has grown from 7.24 cents in 1898 to 11.01 cents in 1913.

Russia.—The Russian Government has made extensive compilations of price means for meat animals and meat for a total of 50 Governments, and a distinct rising tendency is disclosed in every case. From 1901 to 1912 the price of oxen per head increased from \$28.58 to \$39.14; of sheep per head, from \$1.92 to \$3.08; and of swine, from \$5.52 per head to \$7.94.

Wholesale beef prices rose from 4.44 cents per pound in 1901 to 6.73 cents in 1912; mutton prices, from 4.14 cents in 1901 to 6.43 cents in 1912; and pork prices, from 5.55 cents in 1901 to 7.99 cents in 1912.

United Kingdom.—The board of agriculture and fisheries has compiled mean prices of meat animals and meat for England and Wales as far back as 1905. For that year the mean price of fat cattle, first quality, was 13.40 cents per pound, followed by increase to 15.93 cents in 1913. For veal calves the mean price increased from 16.22 cents to 19.26 cents. The price of fat sheep, first quality, declined from 17.07 cents in 1905 to 14.54 cents in 1909, followed by increase to 18.59 cents in 1913. Swine prices have changed irregularly, and were as low as 11.44 cents per pound in 1908 and as high as 15.50 cents in 1913.

English beef has a much higher price in England than any foreign beef, the home beef being neither frozen nor chilled as the imported beef is. From 1905 to 1913 the mean wholesale price of English beef throughout England and Wales increased from 10.97 cents per pound to 12.82 cents; of Argentine frozen hindquarters, from 6.52 cents to 8.36 cents; of Argentine chilled hind-

quarters, from 8.36 cents to 10.21 cents; of Australian frozen hindquarters, from 6.19 cents to 7.82 cents; and of New Zealand frozen hindquarters, from 7.06 cents to 8.26 cents. There is a distinct difference of price between chilled and frozen beef in favor of the chilled, and an apparent preference for Argentine frozen meat over Australian, while New Zealand frozen beef is held in about the same estimation as the Argentine.

The British and imported veal are held in about the same estimation, now one then the other being preferred. From 1905 to 1913 British veal increased in mean wholesale price in England from 14.34 cents to 17.16 cents; imported veal from 13.80 cents to 17.60 cents.

The English mutton has much the higher price in the English markets compared with imported mutton, all of which is frozen. The New Zealand mutton has a distinctly higher price than the Argentine, and the Argentine a little higher than the Australian. From 1905 to 1913 the mean whole price of English mutton per pound in England increased from 14.88 cents to 16.08 cents; of New Zealand mutton, from 8.69 cents (in 1906) to 9.34 cents; of Argentine mutton, from 7.28 cents to 8.69 cents; and of Australian, from 6.84 cents to 8.15 cents.

The story for lamb is in general similar to that for mutton, except that the Australian is preferred to the Argentine, but with only a slight difference. From 1905 to 1913 British lamb gained in price in England from 18.03 cents per pound wholesale to 20.10 cents; New Zealand lamb, from 11.41 to 12.71 cents; Australian, from 9.99 cents to 11.51 cents, and of Argentine, from 9.88 cents to 11.41 cents.

In the fresh pork market the British is slightly preferred, and its price has increased from 12.93 cents to 16.18 cents per pound from 1905 to 1913, while the imported pork has increased from 12.06 cents to 14.88 cents.

(To be continued.)

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF LOINS BUTTS AND SHOULDERS WILL SOON BEGIN

PIONEER
Wire Bound Boxes
"Deliver the Goods"

Cut your rising costs by using Pioneer Standard Packages for these shipments.

Pioneer standardized sizes for 50 and 100-pound loin shipments in tight box or crate form. Notice the Independent Packing Co. and Schenk & Sons packages. Also standard sizes for 75 and 100-pounds—buts and shoulders.

In spite of shortage of raw material and cars, shipment of standard sizes can be made in 3 to 4 weeks. Send your order now for fall delivery.

PIONEER BOX CO.
Crawfordsville, Indiana
Plants at E. St. Louis, Ill.
and Crawfordsville, Ind.



FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

HOG DEHAIRER FOR SMALL PACKERS.

Henneberry & Co., the well-known packers of Arkansas City, Kans., bought a "Boss" Grate Dehairing machine which was shipped to them on May 5 with directions how to set up and operate the machine. They write about it as follows:

August 7, 1917.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find check in full covering your invoice of May 5 for a No. 10 "Boss" Grate Hog Dehairing machine. Your machine is the best equipment for small killers that we have ever been able to locate. With the scarcity of help, we would be very much handicapped without it.

HENNEBERRY & CO.,
R. T. Keefe, Secy. & Treas.

WHAT A MOTOR TRUCK MUST DO.

"A motor truck to prove its highest efficiency to owners must not only be flexible while traversing the congested wholesale and retail districts, reliable in maintaining long distance schedules or dependable on long grades and rough roads, but its size and general construction must be adaptable for the particular kind of haulage and delivery work for which it is built," says Ira L. Kohn, metropolitan distributor of KisselKar trucks.

"One of the big features which truck purchasers find in Kissel trucks is that in their design and construction as well as in their mechanical features and structural units, their ability to solve the haulage problems for which trucks of their size are called upon to perform, are practically built in to the truck as a whole. This insures each truck model doing its work efficiently, giving at all times reliable performance in hauling and delivering maximum loads at minimum operating cost."

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales of refrigerating machinery and equipment reported by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., are given as follows:

Telling Belle Vernon Company, Cleveland, Ohio: three 65-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven high-speed enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing side, including 9 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers; also a 60-ton flooded freezing system and a 100-ton horizontal shell and tube brine cooler, and three Baudelot water coolers.

Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company, St. Louis, Mo.: two 130-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven high-speed enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing side; also a 100-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete, and ten 27 x 84-in. charcoal filters.

Kentwood Ice Manufacturing & Bottling Works, Ltd., Kentwood, La.: a 24-ton flooded freezing system complete, and miscellaneous apparatus for overhauling their distilling system.

Elba Land Company, hotel, Tulare, Cal.: a quarter-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Arrowhead Springs Company, Los Angeles, Cal.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven high-speed enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Levin & Withers Company, Kingman, Ariz.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

J. H. Frew, creamery, Tulare, Cal.: one

6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Leschen & Sons Rope Company, St. Louis, Mo.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven high-speed enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Magnolia Bottling Works, El Paso, Texas; a half-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant was installed by H. L. Stevens, of El Paso, Texas.

Phoenix Construction Company, Seattle, Wash.; two 18-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete. This plant was installed for the Selah Fruit Company, Selah, Wash., who are engaged in the wholesale fruit and cold storage business.

Nelson & Ricks, Salt Lake City, Utah: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Macklem Baking Company, Denver, Col.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Harrisburg Country Club, Rockville, Pa.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Hotel Chatam, New York, N. Y.: two 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Northwest Ice Machine Company, Seattle, Wash.; a half-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made in the Auburn Cafe, Auburn, Wash.

J. M. Reynolds, hotel, Boulder Springs, Mont.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven high-speed enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Strubel & Glancey Mercantile Company, meats and general store, Elma, Wash.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Bonnie Brae Market, Los Angeles, Cal.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

J. W. Pitt, slaughter house, Ontario, Cal.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Pacific Land & Cattle Company, meats, Callexico, Cal.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N. Y.: two 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made in the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Perry Packing Company, Perry, Iowa: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Fargo Dairy & Produce Company, Fargo, N. D.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven high-speed enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, milk condensery, La Junta, Colo.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Ben Druehe, dairy, Cincinnati, Ohio: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, ice and cold storage on truck: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

State Creamery Company, Detroit, Mich.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Flory Ice Company, Eaton, Ohio: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This is in addition to the 20-ton machine included in our last report.

Columbia War Hospital, New York, N. Y.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Drexel Ice Cream Company, Chicago, Ill.: one 26-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. We recently installed a 20-ton freezing system for this same company.

Brown Fruit Company, Grand Island, Neb.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Climax Creamery Company, Shawnee, Okla.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Central Waxed Paper Company, Chicago, Ill.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

U. S. Custom House, Nashville, Tenn.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

N. Auth Provision Company, Washington, D. C.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete; also a 16-in. x 7-ft. vertical ammonia accumulator.

Gregory Brothers, State College, Pa.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Monroe County Morgue, Rochester, N. Y.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N. Y.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant was installed for the Perth Amboy Chemical Company, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Rolls Brothers, Harrisburg, Pa.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Boca Grande Land Company, hotel, Boca Grande, Fla.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Frank Fingel, Mt. Dora, Fla.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Polish National Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, Pa.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

U. S. Shipping Board, steamship "Dora," New York, N. Y.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and condensing side complete.

Pennsylvania Optical Company, Reading, Pa.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Warner, Klepstein Company, South Charleston, W. Va.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Braemer Air Conditioning Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N. Y.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant is used for air conditioning in the factory of Bartlett-Haywood Company, Turner, Baltimore, Md.

(Continued on page 41.)

Chicago Section

Let's go fishin', and—let's not lie about it!

"Hot dog" stands a good chance to become a fact. Wot?

Whiskey never hurts any man—if he doesn't drink it.

Board of Trade memberships are still selling around \$5,000 net to the buyer.

Bill Cowper once said "A subject's faults a subject may proclaim. A monarch's errors are forbidden (verboten) game."

A 2 x 4 nowadays measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$. Some difference! And "mine run" coal means screenings. And most everything else seems to be on the same basis.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 25, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 14.33 cents per pound.

The Jacoby boys seem destined to become noted grease men. One is with Walter Kirk and two others are with Matt Parker. All clever boys, and popular.

Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, became the proud father of Edward Morris III this week. The boy weighed 6 pounds and is already in training for the presidency.

The Drovers Journal's article in its issue of August 25 on the sane and humane handling of live hogs is timely and should be unanimously adopted by all concerned; in fact, a law.

There are no he's of our acquaintance beefing about the women's scant bathing suits, nor about their parading the beaches instead of going into the water. No, sir, not by a durned sight!

Three distilleries in Illinois will make alcohol for governmental purposes, and the alcohol "mash" will be fed to cattle. Then the feeder will ship us stewed beef. We're uns for a beefsteak jag!

If any of our rural senators thinks that putting the Board of Trade out of business will help his constituents—and incidentally himself—he has another exceedingly large guess coming to him.

From reliable sources we learn there is a big cash grain business being done on the not very well be blamed. But investigating Board of Trade, hence there may be some sense in some operators advising due consideration before selling on bulges, an obsession with some traders.

Considering the present price of sausage meats, it might be well to remember W. B. Albright's allusion to lard cracklings while reading his paper at the last packers' convention. Scientifically manipulated, very little inedible matter should be derived from an ordinarily respectable hog, anyhow.

Eugene A. Tamblin, cattle buyer for Swift & Company at the Chicago Stock Yards, has been selected to judge bullocks at the Fat Stock Show to be held November 1 at Palermo, Argentina. Mr. Tamblin has served as judge of the carlots of cattle at the International Live Stock Exposition.

Hon. James Wilson, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, said something when he advised raising sheep. "They are very little trouble, and the cost is comparatively low," he said, and the profit very satisfactory. Level-headed old Scotchman, O. K. Sheep raising has made a whole lot of men rich in the past few years.

When the Government investigated the coal situation it couldn't very well go any further than the operator. The miner could not very well be blamed! But investigating the meat situation is another proposition, and the Government will have to go some ways beyond the packer to get at the real source of the trouble.

Murder will out. It is now asserted by assertists who have asserting down to a science that the United States of America started this bloody war with malice aforethought, and a whole lot of other things too numerous to mention. Assuming sich tew be the case, there's one consolation. Uncle Sam never started anything yet that he didn't finish, and we're with him.

When hogs "follow" cattle the cost of feeding is practically nothing, added to which the "water fill" at the selling end of the trip pays the freight. A 200 lb. hog at 20c. on foot looks like finding \$40. This construction may not be quite correct; nevertheless, there is more truth than poetry in it. Now, you ingenious Corn Cob Center legislator! who is robbing the ultimate consumer?

L. D. H. Weld, formerly professor of business administration and head of that department at the Sheffield scientific school, Yale university, has been made manager of a new department of commercial research for Swift & Company. Professor Weld for the last five years has been specializing on marketing problems and is recognized as one of the leading authorities of the country in this subject.

Writing to the National Provisioner on the provision situation, W. L. Gregson says: "With fairly well evened-up conditions in

products, their prices were not affected very much by either the advance or decline of two cents a pound in live hogs. The fresh meat trade is naturally curtailed, but the cured meat demand is quite normal, and as the big lard trade always comes later in the year, the value of that article is still debatable. As a matter of fact, in a broad sense it is the only article of consequence besides hams that is left out of last year's corn crop."

The wheat pit of the Chicago Board of Trade closed last Saturday. The action of the directors in closing the pit was due to a request of Herbert Hoover, that trading in wheat futures cease for the period of the war. The closing of the pit was without particular incident. A few of the traders stood about the saucer-like place where fortunes have been made and lost in the exciting days of "corners." Most of the traders expressed little regret at the passing of the pit, and a number were of the opinion that it would be well if trading in futures should never be resumed. The big men of the wheat market were not present.

THE HOME FLAG.

Each bright star that shines
In the blue of Old Glory,
Twinkles for Home, Sweet Home.
The sweetest refrain
Of its wonderful story,
Sings us of Home, Sweet Home.

The red in its bars
Is the blood of our fathers,
Shed for our Home, Sweet Home.
Its pure virgin white
The sweet mothers and sisters,
Queens in our Home, Sweet Home.

The red, white and blue
And the stars of Old Glory,
Fighting for Home, Sweet Home;
Bring peace and good will
To earth's war weary nations,
Safety for Home, Sweet Home.

For peace upon earth
And good will among mortals,
Happiness, Home, Sweet Home.
Oh, long may it wave,
This proud flag of our nation,
Guarding our Home, Sweet Home.
C. M. ALDRICH,
Nebraska City, August, 1917.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).
Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2814-2.

References:
Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Inc.
Reesebrook Butter Manhattan Veal &
Egg Co., Inc. Mutton Co.
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co. Co.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

OMAHA PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers Lard Refiners and Sausage Manufacturers

UNDERWOOD HAMS and **BREAKFAST BACON** are given a very mild sugar cure and are of delicious flavor.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

of all our products insures their wholesomeness, and our "UNDERWOOD" and "YALE" brands insure

PERFECTION and CLEANLINESS
of MANUFACTURE

CHICAGO

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

R. W. BARNES

Broker in

PROVISIONS AND LARD

49 Board of Trade, Chicago

Established 1877

W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bldg, Chicago

PORK LARD SHORTRIBS

For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 20.....	31,207	2,774	17,902	16,270
Tuesday, Aug. 21.....	4,370	1,697	5,756	8,593
Wednesday, Aug. 22.....	12,289	1,805	14,847	12,980
Thursday, Aug. 23.....	5,036	1,566	15,179	10,330
Friday, Aug. 24.....	2,893	362	8,046	5,307
Saturday, Aug. 25.....	3,290	137	4,376	3,655
Total last week.....	59,085	8,341	66,108	57,153
Previous week.....	48,347	8,529	69,439	57,353
Cor. week, 1916.....	65,132	8,093	132,307	101,858
Cor. week, 1915.....	48,216	6,728	91,423	63,247

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 20.....	3,656	151	3,832	3,903
Tuesday, Aug. 21.....	1,763	150	144	3,783
Wednesday, Aug. 22.....	3,567	76	494	2,919
Thursday, Aug. 23.....	2,533	99	410	2,518
Friday, Aug. 24.....	1,087	50	1,339	1,741
Saturday, Aug. 25.....	37	...	1,728	153
Total last week.....	12,043	526	7,947	15,017
Previous week.....	9,046	491	15,915	7,751
Cor. week, 1916.....	16,000	383	16,257	21,488
Cor. week, 1915.....	11,172	290	19,781	3,721

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 25, 1917.....	1,737,020	4,970,168	2,047,500
Same period, 1916.....	1,498,883	5,571,971	2,374,194
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Aug. 25, 1917.....		260,000	
Previous week.....		242,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....		409,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....		351,000	
Total year to date.....		17,912,000	
Same period, 1916.....		19,887,000	
Same period, 1915.....		17,561,000	

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 25, 1917.....	255,000	206,000	150,000
Previous week.....	197,000	184,000	132,000
Same period, 1916.....	241,000	311,000	269,000
Same period, 1915.....	168,000	259,000	250,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1917 to Aug. 25, 1917, and the same period a year ago:

	1917.	1916.
Cattle.....	5,861,000	4,908,000
Hogs.....	14,709,000	16,218,000
Sheep.....	5,384,000	6,050,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	11,500
Anglo-American.....	4,200
Swift & Co.....	6,600
Hammond Co.....	4,400
Morris & Co.....	6,800
Wilson & Co.....	5,900
Boyd-Lunham.....	3,400
Western P. Co.....	3,000
Roberts & Onke.....	2,300
Miller & Hart.....	1,800
Ind. P. Co.....	1,200
Brennan P. Co.....	100
Others.....	8,200
Totals.....	59,300
Total last week.....	52,500
Total corresponding week, 1916.....	119,200
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	75,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$12.60	\$18.20	\$9.90	\$16.25
Previous week.....	\$12.85	17.50	9.65	16.00
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.25	10.70	7.25	10.50
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.90	7.05	5.85	9.00
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.20	9.00	5.30	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.40	8.20	4.40	7.40
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.05	8.48	3.90	6.85
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.00	7.23	3.55	6.00
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.00	9.04	4.25	6.70
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.70	7.93	4.65	7.10

*Record.

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$13.40@16.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	10.50@14.00
Fair to good steers.....	9.00@12.50
Range steers.....	9.50@11.25
Stockers and feeders.....	8.00@9.75
Good to choice cows.....	8.00@10.25
Good to choice heifers.....	9.00@11.00
Fair to good cows.....	6.75@7.75

Canners.....	5.25@5.85
Cutters.....	6.00@7.15
Bologna bulls.....	6.25@6.75
Butcher bulls.....	7.25@10.00
Heavy calves.....	7.50@10.00
Good to prime calves.....	12.00@16.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$16.65@17.10
Fair to fancy light.....	16.25@17.00
Med. wt. butchers, 200-250 lbs.....	17.00@17.25
Heavy butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	17.00@17.20
Choice heavy packing.....	16.30@16.60
Rough heavy packing.....	16.00@16.40
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.00@14.50
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	17.00@18.25

SHEEP.

Good to choice wethers.....	\$9.00@10.75
Good to choice ewes.....	8.00@10.00
Yearlings.....	10.00@13.25
Breeding yearling ewes.....	13.00@15.25
Western lambs, good to choice.....	15.00@16.90
Native lambs, good to choice.....	15.00@16.50
Feeding lambs.....	14.00@16.90

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1917.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$45.50	\$42.50	\$42.25	\$42.25
October.....	42.40	42.45	41.55	41.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	23.07	23.07	22.50	22.57
October.....	23.02	23.05	22.37	22.55
January.....	21.95	21.97	21.40	21.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.60	23.60	22.90	22.90
October.....	23.47	23.52	22.75	22.80
January.....	20.85	20.85	20.55	20.67

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	42.30	42.30	42.30	42.30
October.....	41.67	41.87	41.60	41.82
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	22.70	22.87	22.70	22.87
October.....	22.67	22.85	22.67	22.85
January.....	21.75	21.77	21.55	21.67
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.10	23.15	23.07	23.15
October.....	23.00	23.07	22.92	23.07
January.....	20.80	20.80	20.50	20.70

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	42.40	42.95	42.40	42.95
October.....	41.80	42.72	41.80	42.72
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	22.97	23.05	22.97	23.05
October.....	22.87	23.07	22.80	23.05
January.....	21.62	21.85	21.62	21.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.15	23.30	23.15	23.30
October.....	23.05	23.25	23.05	23.25
January.....	20.70	20.82	20.67	20.80

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	43.30	43.65	43.30	43.60
October.....	43.05	43.37	43.00	43.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	23.17	23.35	23.17	23.30
October.....	23.12	23.30	23.12	23.27
January.....	21.93	22.17	21.95	22.12
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.50	23.67	23.50	23.62
October.....	23.42	23.60	23.42	23.57
January.....	20.95	21.05	20.95	21.05

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	43.30	43.45	43.20	43.65
October.....	43.45	43.45	43.20	43.32
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	23.40	23.47	23.37	23.47
October.....	23.37	23.47	23.32	23.45
January.....	22.15	22.27	22.15	22.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.70	23.70	23.60	23.67
October.....	23.67	23.70	23.60	23.65
January.....	21.12	21.12	21.05	21.12

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	43.95	43.95	43.42	43.55
October.....	43.55	43.60	43.20	43.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	23.50	23.60	23.50	23.57
October.....	23.50	23.57	23.45	23.57
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.67	23.75	23.65	23.75
October.....	23.67	23.75	23.62	23.72

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	30	@35
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35	@40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Pot Roasts.....	20	@24
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18	@22
Beef Stew.....	16	@18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	22	@24
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Ribs.....	17	@17
Corned Flanks.....	15	@15
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	20	@22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20	@24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	@35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	@30
Legs, fancy.....	30	@35
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28	@28
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	45	@45
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	25	@28
Stew.....	20	@20
Shoulders.....	22	@25
Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	18	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	22	@25

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	32	@35
Pork Chops.....	35	@38
Pork Shoulders.....	28	@28
Pork Tenderloins.....	45	@45
Pork Butts.....	34	@34
Spare Ribs.....	18	@18
Hocks.....	15	@15
Pigs' Heads.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	25	@25

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	14	@18
Legs.....	22	@25
Breasts.....	10	@15
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	33	@33
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	14	@14
Tallow.....	5 1/4 @ 8	
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00 @ 2.00	
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	34	@34
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	75	@75
Klips.....	25	@25

STERNE & SON CO.

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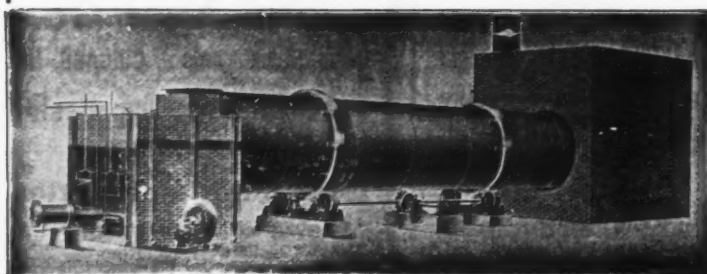
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32 Broadway New York

Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
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DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
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SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
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Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers.	20 @22
Good native steers.	18 @20
Native steers, medium.	16 @18
Heifers, good.	16 @18
Cows.	11 @14
Hind quarters, choice.	28 @28
Fore Quarters, choice.	18 @18

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	40 @40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	35 @35
Steer Loins, No. 1.	38 @38
Steer Loin Ends, No. 1.	23 @23
Steer Loins, No. 2.	30 @30
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	42 1/2 @42 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	35 @35
Cow Loins.	14 @17
Steer Loin Ends (hips).	23 @24
Cow Short Loins.	18 @24 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips).	18 @18
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.	20 @20
Strip Loins, No. 3.	14 @14
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	29 @29
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	25 @25
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	17 @17
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	17 @17
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	13 @13
Rolls.	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 1.	20 @20
Steer Rounds, No. 2.	19 @19
Cow Rounds.	14 @20
Flank Steak.	17 @17
Rump Butts.	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	15 @15
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Cow Chucks.	14 @14
Boneless Chucks.	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Steer Plates.	13 @13
Medium Plates.	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.	14 @14
Briskets, No. 2.	16 @16
Shoulder Clods.	13 @13
Steer Navel Ends.	10 @10
Cow Navel Ends.	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Fore Shanks.	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Hind Shanks.	15 @15
Hanging Tenderloins.	15 @15
Trimnings.	15 @16

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10 @11
Hearts.	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Tongues.	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Sweetbreads.	27 @27
Ox Tail, per lb.	7 @7
Fresh tripe, plain.	8 @8
Fresh tripe, H. O.	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Livers.	8 @8
Kidneys, per lb.	8 @8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.	13 1/2 @16 1/2
Light Carcass.	22 @22 1/2
Good Carcass.	23 @24
Good Saddles.	24 @26
Medium Racks.	14 @14
Good Racks.	18 @18

Veal Product.

Brains, each.	9 @10
Sweetbreads.	40 @50
Calif. Livers.	25 @25
Heads, each.	40 @40

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs.	25 @25
Round Dressed Lambs.	27 @27
Saddles, Caul.	26 @26
R. D. Lamb Fores.	24 @24
Caul Lamb Fores.	24 @24
R. D. Lamb Saddles.	30 @30
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @20
Lamb Tongues, each.	4 @4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.	22 @22
Good Sheep.	25 @25
Medium Saddles.	24 @24
Good Saddles.	27 @27
Good Fores.	23 @23
Medium Backs.	22 @22
Mutton Legs.	24 @24
Mutton Loins.	26 @26
Mutton Stew.	16 @16
Sheep Tongues, each.	4 @4
Sheep Heads, each.	12 @12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.	21 @22
Pork Loin.	31 @31
Leaf Lard.	25 @25
Tenderloins.	40 @40
Spare Ribs.	18 @18
Butts.	30 @30
Hocks.	14 @14
Trimnings.	19 @19
Exert Lean Trimnings.	12 @12
Tails.	10 @10
Pigs' Feet.	5 @5
Pigs' Heads.	15 @15
Blade Bones.	9 @9
Blade Meat.	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Cheek Meat.	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	7 @7
Neck Bones.	8 @8
Skinned Shoulders.	11 @11
Pork Hearts.	12 @12
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	9 @9
Pork Tongues.	32 @32
Slip Bones.	9 @9
Tail Bones.	9 @9
Brains.	10 @10
Backfat.	24 @24
Hams.	25 @25
Culms.	29 @29
Rollies.	32 @32
Shoulders.	24 @24

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.	14 @14
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.	14 @14
Choice Bologna.	15 @15
Frankfurters.	19 @19
Liver, with beef and pork.	14 @14
Tongue and blood.	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Minced Sausage.	17 1/2 @17 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage.	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Reformer Sausage.	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.	32 1/2 @32 1/2
Polish Sausage.	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Garlic Sausage.	15 @15
Country Smoked Sausage.	18 @18
Country Sausage, fresh.	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.	17 @17
Pork Sausage, short link.	19 @19
Boneless lean butts in casings.	41 1/2 @41 1/2
Luncheon Roll.	25 1/2 @25 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.	19 1/2 @19 1/2
Jellied Roll.	20 @20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new).	— @—
German Salami.	33 1/2 @33 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods).	37 1/2 @37 1/2
Holsteiner.	27 1/2 @27 1/2
Metwurst.	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Farmer.	28 1/2 @28 1/2
Cervelat, new.	35 1/2 @35 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.	2.30 @2.30
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.	3.10 @11.50
Pork, link, kits.	2.65 @2.65
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.	3.70 @13.35
Polish sausage, kits.	2.60 @2.60
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.	3.75 @13.75
Frankfurts, kits.	— @—
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.	— @—
Blood sausage, kits.	2.30 @2.30
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.	3.10 @11.50
Liver sausage, kits.	— @—
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.	3.10 @11.50
Head cheese, kits.	2.30 @2.30
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.	3.10 @11.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig Feet, in 337 lb. barrels.	14.00 @14.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.	14.95 @14.95
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.	15.85 @15.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.	— @—
Pickled Pork Smouts, in 200-lb. barrels.	— @—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.	69.50 @69.50

CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.	3.30
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2.	6.35
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.	23.25
Corned beef hash, No. 1.	1.40
Corned beef hash, No. 2.	2.90
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.	1.35
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2.	1.60
Vienna sausage, No. 1.	1.25
Vienna sausage, No. 2.	2.80

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.	32.00 @32.00
Plate Beef.	31.00 @31.00
Prime Mess Beef.	30.00 @30.00
Mess Beef.	29.00 @29.00
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).	— @—
Rump Butts.	29.00 @29.00
Mess Pork.	47.00 @47.00
Clear Fat Backs.	47.50 @47.50
Family Back Pork.	45.00 @45.00
Bean Pork.	42.00 @42.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	26 @26
Pure lard.	25 @25
Lard, substitute, tes.	18 1/4 @18 1/4
Lard compounds.	18 @18
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.	1.34 @1.34
Cooks' and bakers shortening tubs.	25 @25
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	— @—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.	23 1/4 @23 1/4
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	24 1/2 @24 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	24 @24
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.	20 @20

DRY SALT MEATS.

	(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	27.40 @27.40
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	26.80 @26.80
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	26.50 @26.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	22.05 @22.05
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	22.35 @22.35
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	23.05 @23.05
Extra Short Clears.	25.15 @25.15
Extra Short Ribs.	25.15 @25.15
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	25.40 @25.40
Butts.	20.90 @20.90
Bacon Meat, 1 1/4 c. more.	— @—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	26 1/2 @26 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	26 1/2 @26 1/2
Skinned Hams.	28 1/4 @28 1/4
Calas 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Calas 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	21 1/2 @21 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	38 1/2 @38 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.	34 1/2 @34 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	34 1/2 @34 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	34 1/2 @34 1/2

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	29 1/2 @29 1/2
Dried Beef Seta.	32 1/2 @32 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.	33 1/2 @33 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.	31 @31
Dried Beef Outsoles.	32 @32
Regular Balled Hams.	36 @36
Skinned Balled Hams.	37 @37
Boiled Calas.	31 @31
Cooked Loin Rolls.	36 @36
Coked Rolled Shoulder.	31 @31

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef rounds, per set.	14 @14
Beef exports, round.	20 @20
Beef middles, per set.	35 @35
Beef bungs, per piece.	14 @14
Beef weasands.	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium.	60 @60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95 @95
Hog casings, free of salt.	75 @75
Hog middles, per set.	20 @20
Hog bungs, export.	18 @18
Hog bungs, large.	8 @8
Hog bungs, prime.	4 @4
Hog bungs, narrow.	6 @6
Hog stomachs, per piece.	— @—
Imported wide sheep casings.	— @—
Imported medium wide sheep casings.	— @—
Imported medium sheep casings.	— @—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.	6.05 @6.10
Hoof meal, per unit.	5.80 @5.85
Concentrated tankage, ground.	5.50 @5.50
Ground tankage, 11%.	6.00 @6.05
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.	5.75 @5.80
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.	5.30 @5.35
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.	32.00 @33.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.	32.00 @34.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.	20.00 @27.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton.	195.00 @205.00
Horns, black, per ton.	45.00 @55.00
Horns, striped, per ton.	45.00 @55.00
Horns, white, per ton.	55.00 @65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton.	60.00 @65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton.	60.00 @70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton.	75.00 @80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton.	130.00 @140.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.	40.00 @45.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.	23.35 @23.35
Prime steam, loose.	23.10 @23.10
Leaf.	22.50 @22.50
Compound.	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Neutral lard.	25.00 @25 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.	19 @19
Tallow.	— @—
Grease, yellow.	16 1/4 @16 1/4
Grease, A white.	17 1/2 @17 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.	21 @21 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.	20 1/4 @20 1/4
Oleo stock.	19 1/2 @19 1/2
Linsed, per gal.	— @—
Corn oil, loose.	13 1/4 @13 1/4
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.	13 1/4 @14

TALLOW.

Edible.	18 @18 1/4
Prime Country.	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Packers' Prime.	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Packers' No. 1.	17 @17 1/4
Packers' No. 2.	15 1/2 @16

GREASES.

White, choice.	17 1/2 @18
White, "A".	17 1/2 @17 1/2
White, "B".	16 1/4 @16 1/4
Bone, naphtha extracted.	— @—
Crackling.	— @—
House.	15 1/4 @15 1/4
Yellow.	15 1/4 @16
Brown.	13 @14
Glycerine, C. P.	63 @64
Glycerine, dynamite.	62 1/2 @63
Glycerine, crude soap.	44 @45
Glycerine, candle.	49 @50

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.	nom.
P. S. Y., soap grade.	nom.
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a. Tex.	6 1/2 @7
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. Tex.	nom

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.	1.25 @1.30
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.	1.35 @1.40
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.	1.45 @1.50
Red oak lard tierces.	1.80 @1.82 1/2
White oak lard tierces.	2.00 @2.05
White oak ham tierces.	3.00 @3.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated.	31 @31
Refined saltpetre, crystals.	37 @38
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	6 @6 1/4
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.	6 1/2 @6 1/2
Sugar—	— @—
White, clarified.	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Plantation, granulated.	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Yellow, clarified.	8 1/4 @8 1/4

F. O. B. Chicago.

Salt—	— @—
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.90 @2.90
Ashton, car lots, per sack.	2.70 @2.70
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack.	— @—
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack.	— @—
English packing, pure dried, vacuume, per sack.	— @—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack.	— @—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.	7.70 @7.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton.	8.70 @8.70

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

TOOK A FOOD SURVEY.

By approving Secretary Houston's plans for taking the national food survey. President Wilson virtually proclaimed August 31 as Food Supply Day. On this day the Bureau of Markets, assisted by other bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture, was supposed to get a tabulation of food stocks on the farms, in storage, in the hands of manufacturers and wholesalers, in retail stores, and in the homes.

This does not mean that every householder and every store in the land was to give a complete list of all provisions on hand, but it does mean that some 10,000 representative households were to tabulate their food supplies, and from these a fairly accurate index of the homes of the country as a whole may be obtained. It meant also that in 43 counties, representing average conditions for a certain per cent of the total population, as well as in New York City, which represents a peculiar problem, a local canvass would be made of retail stores.

About 350,000 wholesale and large retail concerns, storage places, and manufacturing and jobbing establishments report directly to the department on special forms which have been sent out for the purpose, and the crop reporters of the department will furnish records made out, through them, of the stocks on about 350,000 farms. Thus the large holdings in the hands of commercial concerns will be shown by actual inventory, while the reports from the selected farms will serve as a basis for estimates of these products of the entire country.

By getting returns from these four sources it is thought that the survey will be fairly conclusive, especially since the law authorizes supplementary inquiries at later dates to round out the figures. The farm figures will give what the producer has, and the others the supplies in the succeeding progress from the farm through manufacturer, storage man and wholesaler, to the retailer, and, eventually, to the consumer. The consumer's record, to be made up by householders, will give not only what the family has on hand, but what it consumes by specific periods. The figures of consumption will furnish definite checks as to how far the farm, wholesale, and retail stocks will go toward furnishing the actual food needs.

DELIVERING MEAT BY MAIL.

Selling meat by mail to the farmers is the specialty of Harry Hill, meat dealer, of Pawnee Rock, Kan. Pawnee Rock is a town of about 500 people in Barton County. This is one of the great wheat countries of the State, says the Merchants' Journal of Topeka. During the harvesting season the farmers are far too busy to come to town, but they have to buy large quantities of supplies for the harvesters.

This is where Mr. Hill gets in his work. "Phone 100 and we'll send out your fresh meats for dinner each day on the rural route. All orders must be received by 8 a. m."

Has it been a success? Mr. Hill says in a letter to The Merchants' Journal:

Pawnee Rock, Kans., August 17, 1917.

Answering your inquiry of several days ago relative to the transportation of meats on the rural routes, will say I have been availing myself of this service for the past two years. It is an unqualified success. Especially in the busy season of the year, when a drive to town of some miles is necessary and the shortage of help prevails.

But a few moments' time is consumed in calling up the meat market, the order prepared and taken to the postoffice for delivery. The carriers start out on their routes at 8:30 a. m. in automobiles. This means delivery is made in ample time for the meat to be prepared for the noon-day meal.

No meat has ever spoiled by sending it out this way. We wrap it a little heavier to keep out the heat.

Postage is charged the purchaser. It is never very much on the amount of meat used in one day, and those ordering could not begin to crank up the car or hitch up a horse to come after the meat for the trifling amount of postage they are required to pay.

The farmers of these parts thoroughly appreciate the opportunity that is theirs to have us send the meat out to them by parcel post, and the method is growing in popularity. We built this business up by advertising that we would send their meat out in this manner. The parcel post is a great friend to every merchant if they will avail themselves of its opportunities.

Very truly yours,

HARRY HILL.

The average cost by parcel post for all packages of 15 pounds or less about 8 cents. Eight cents is not more than the city merchant pays for delivering goods in town. In fact, if the city merchant could find somebody to take off his hands the job of delivering packages, with all its worry and bother, for a flat rate of 8 cents a package, he would probably be glad to accept it, comments The Merchants' Journal.

TO PROMOTE SALE OF SEA FOOD.

One big way to save meat is to eat more fish, and the federal Food Administration has begun a campaign to increase the consumption of sea food. Kenneth Fowler, of New York, formerly Secretary-Treasurer of Chesbro Brothers, of Fulton Market, has joined the Food Administration to lead this campaign. He has been assigned to the Perishable Products Division, to be in charge of fresh, salt and dried fish.

The Food Administration has found that people who are willing to eat more fish often cannot get it because no comprehensive national distribution of fish has ever been organized in this country. Many dealers have tried to build up trade in fish, but failed because their customers have not supported them. Study of the situation has shown the necessity for better information to the public.

Many people have been eating fish only on Friday. They might well eat it every day. The average housewife is familiar with only three or four varieties of fish, and these the most expensive. Meanwhile our oceans and lakes and rivers are all full of neglected varieties, which would furnish cheap, wholesome food if people knew about them and dealers carried them in stock.

Mr. Fowler will undertake the task of bettering the market conditions, establishing distributing centers, opening up more distributing markets, increasing cold storage and preserving facilities, and obtaining better transportation facilities, particularly for the fish production of the Southern States.

The retail distribution will be encouraged by the Food Administration, and this will apply particularly to varieties now seldom handled by the retailer and little known to the consumer. The Administration also hopes to broaden the retail distribution, particularly in the interior parts of the country, and to stabilize the wholesale and retail prices so far as possible.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Harry Shapiro will open a meat market at 7 North Laurel street, Bridgeton, N. J.

John Jacobson, of Long Beach, Cal., has purchased a meat market on West Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Williamson is remodeling a building in Cornell, Wis., which will be used by the new Estella Meat Market.

Carl Locke sold his meat market in Fertile, Iowa, to Lloyd Winn.

George H. Brooks sold out his meat market in Hubbard, Iowa, to John Mohler.

John W. Brown sold his interest in the meat market at Stacyville, Iowa, to William Renz.

Andrew Zak has purchased the meat business in Phillips, Wis., formerly conducted by Wourtna & Wokurka.

George F. Richards opened the East Side Meat Market in Burlington, Wis.

J. H. McGrady bought the Verheul Meat Market in Wilmot, S. D.

Mrs. F. Weber sold her interest in the meat business at Almond, Wis., to William Shider. Clarence Fagan bought a half interest in the City Meat Market, Franklin, Neb.

John C. Nelson opened a meat market in Milnor, N. D.

Paul Wagner sold out his meat market in Deer River, Minn., to E. R. Tellin.

The Garvin meat market at Garvin, Minn., has been purchased by A. Anderson.

The Stevens County Meat Company, Colville, Wash., has suffered a fire loss of about \$4,000.

Carl Sager has sold out his meat market in Dunbar, Neb., to Arnold Drager.

Emil Gloor has purchased the Duncan Meat Market, Duncan, Neb., from Frank Powell.

Geo. Spadt has become connected with the John Kunke in the ownership of the I X L meat market, Crete, Neb.

Fred Brounow has been succeeded in the meat business at Franklin, Neb., by G. Dishaw.

J. M. Holland opened a meat market in Brookings, S. D.

Phil Quinn sold his interest in the meat business at Judith Gap, Mont., to P. J. Murphy.

It is reported that a retail market similar to the one on West Leonard street, Grand Rapids, Mich., will be established in the south end of that city in a short while.

M. Todenhoft has closed his meat market in Candy, Neb.

Earl Tilton has opened for business in the new Mason block, Hancock, Mich., as the Central Grocery and Meat Market.

Ainger & Lautenburg are about to engage in the meat business at Whitehall, Mich.

Thompson & Cooper have moved their meat business from the Luman building to the Murdock building, Chetopa, Kan.

CANNING FISH FOR WINTER USE.

Dwellers by the shore, in the "good old days," were wont to solve their food problem by eating fresh fish in summer, and salt fish in winter. Meat was a luxury to them, and fish and vegetables were necessities. Such of the summer catch as was not sold or eaten was stored away against the time when the men folk could not fish.

Of late years, improved transportation facilities changed this to a great extent. Salt fish increased in price, and the shore population became greater consumers of meat.

Now grim war has come, and with it the time when everyone may follow with profit the example of the simple fishers of old. The thrifty housewife will emulate this example by canning seafoods for winter use.

During the summer fish are plentiful, and consequently cheaper than at other seasons. The shrewd housekeeper will have an eye on the market, and when an opportunity presents itself will buy a quantity of fish.

Directions for canning and preserving it have been prepared at Washington by the Bureau of Fisheries, and will be sent on request.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from page 35.)

J. Will & Co., ice cream, Baltimore, Md.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

American Red Cross Base Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, Norfolk, Va.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant will be used for air conditioning and was installed by the Carrier Air Conditioning Corp., New York, N. Y.

Corby Baking Company, Richmond, Va.: one 15-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

U. S. Shipping Board, steamship "Wittekind," Boston, Mass.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Hotel Lenox, Boston, Mass.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

U. S. Bureau of Standards, Aeronautic Department, Washington, D. C.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Fenway Breweries, Boston, Mass.: three "Shipley" Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe; also two 14 x 20-in. vertical single-acting ammonia compressors for their machine, replacing those of another make. Two similar compressors were replaced by us about a year ago.

Washington Ice Company, Washington, Pa.: two coils of "Block" atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 24 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Consumers Company, Lake street and La Vergue avenue, Chicago, Ill.: two "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Tidal Gasoline Company, Drumright, Okla.: recently installed four refrigerating machines, a 30-in. x 20-ft. ammonia drier-cooler-purifier, six double pipe countercurrent brine coolers, one 20 x 9 x 15-in. aqua ammonia pump, and 6 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

National Capital Brewing Company, Washington, D. C.: 20,214 feet of 1 1/4 in. full weight direct expansion piping, a 24-in. x 7-ft. and one 20-in. x 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifiers, and four double pipe countercurrent brine coolers. This apparatus was installed by the Wegner Machine Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y.: six atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 24 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Jackson Brewing Company, New Orleans, La.: a 100-ton ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

West Philadelphia Stock Yards Company, Philadelphia, Pa.: one 4-ton enclosed type refrigerating machine; one 30-in. x 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Easy sales— quick turnover

Libby's

Package Meats

You do not have to *sell* Libby's Meats. Your customers *buy* them.

For the great Libby advertising campaign does all the selling for you. In pictures and in words it takes your customers into the Libby Kitchens and explains the Libby ideal of quality meats, deliciously cooked and ready to serve.

Month after month America's greatest home magazines carry, in full color pages, this story into every community—into *your community*.

That is why sales are easy, turnover quick and frequent. That is why Libby's Meats will put a bigger profit in the bank for you.

Give your jobber an order today for a stock of Libby's Meats. Begin to reap now the benefits of the ever increasing Libby demand.

Sauer Kraut Cutters



There is money in putting down your own Kraut.

Kraut Recipe Free.

JOHNE. SMITH'S SONS CO.
50 Broadway
Buffalo New York

Libby, McNeill & Libby
CHICAGO

New York Section

Manager Isaac Stiefel, of Wilson & Company's branch house department in New York, was back at his desk this week after a vacation outing.

Manager Fred Finkeldey, of Wilson & Company's provision department in New York, departed this week for Asbury Park for a fortnight's recreation.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending August 25th averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.32 cents per pound.

E. C. Tompkins, of Chicago, this week assumed his duties as assistant to Manager T. C. Sullivan, of Swift & Company's provision department in New York.

T. C. Sullivan, head of Swift & Company's provision department in New York territory, returns this week from a vacation spent chiefly in motoring through various sections of the State.

Patrick A. Doolan, salesman at Swift's Gansevoort market branch, and formerly on the Central Office staff, was married this week to Miss May Rigney, the office force having a hand in the celebration.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending August 25, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat, Manhattan, 1,186 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,881 lbs.; total, 10,067 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 10,620 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5 lbs.; Bronx, 255 lbs.; total, 10,880 lbs. Poultry and game—202 lbs.

Joseph Stern & Son Co. opened their new hog house at the West Side plant this week. This is one of the most up-to-date hog-killing plants in the country. It is a nine-story structure of brick and concrete, 110 by 117 feet in area. The pens are on the roof and the manufacturing operations continue downward to the curing and pickling rooms in the basement, according to the latest economic methods. The walls and partitions are finished in burnt tile and the equipment is the latest thing in sanitary efficiency.

Local meat, poultry and provision interests had a generous hand in the dinner given to the New York troops at their various camps and armories on Wednesday night of this week. The menu included everything that was good, and nothing was too good for the soldier boys. Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy, Conron, Farrell, Merchants Refrigerating Co. and others gave thousands of pounds of turkeys and other poultry, as well as other provisions. A. Silz was chairman of the general committee, and C. R. MacDonald, of the Atlantic Hotel Supply Co., W. B. Hurd of Swift & Company, Joseph Conron, W. J. Farrell and others were on the committee.

Food stocks held in retail establishments in New York City and in the city and rural portions of forty-three counties in various parts of the country were to be inventoried on August 31 by a detailed and personally supervised survey, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture claims that estimates from these figures will make it possible to approximate the quantity of all of the food on hand in such establishments in the country. To get this result the counties have been selected with great care, including some as presenting conditions which will reflect varied types of life and industry. The survey of retail stocks is only one of the four now under way, the other three being the stocks on farms, in wholesale commercial establish-

ments and storages, and in the homes of the consumers. Aside from the cities and counties in which the detailed work will be done, the survey of retail stocks of food will be handled by schedules through the mails. The actual work of making the surveys will be directed by the Bureau of Markets of the Department, assisted locally by the agents of the Bureau of Chemistry and of the States Relations Service.

NEW YORK FOOD LAW IN FORCE.

The New York State food law, passed by the recent special session of the State legislature, was signed this week by Governor Whitman. It provides for a State food commission with wide powers. In signing the bill Governor Whitman said, among other things:

"So many false statements have been made about the contents and probable effect of this measure that I deem it wise to file this memorandum.

"As I have stated repeatedly, the producer must be encouraged so that production will be increased and thus a greater supply of food products be obtained; conversely, if the producer is led to believe that he is to be injured and deprived of a return sufficient to stimulate him to greater efforts, there will be a food shortage.

"Unfortunately the interests which opposed the passage of this bill made an effort to lead the farmers of this State to believe that its passage would materially injure

them. I hope that their effort was unsuccessful, as it would be little short of a calamity if these selfish interests had in any appreciable measure been successful.

"On the other hand, certain objectors have endeavored to create the impression that the bill as passed is not sufficiently drastic and does not carry out the suggestions contained in my message.

"At the outset it must be remembered that the drastic powers conferred upon the commission are discretionary, and that while it is necessary to clothe the commission with these powers it may not be necessary for it to avail itself of all of them.

"The bill does not authorize price fixing. Section 14 of the bill under consideration provides that, with the consent of the commission, 'any municipality in this State may, in case of an actual or anticipated emergency on account of a deprivation of necessities, by reason of excessive charges or otherwise, purchase food or fuel with municipal funds.' Any municipality may also store and sell food and fuel.

"Sections 5 and 6 will prevent hoarding and speculation and make it illegal to destroy necessities or willfully permit preventable waste. Sections 9 and 16 provide for the collection and distribution of information in regard to our food supply.

"It is hoped that by reason of the publication of these reports and the activities of the commission that the producer will be kept informed as to where he can sell his produce to the greatest advantage and will be able to get more direct communication with the market and with the consumer."

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Choice	\$20.50@21.50	\$20.50@21.50	\$—@—	\$—@—
Good	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	18.50@20.00	19.50@20.00
Medium	16.50@18.50	16.50@18.50	16.00@18.00	16.50@18.00
Common	14.50@15.50	13.50@15.50	13.00@15.50	14.00@16.00
Cows:				
Good	15.00@15.50	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	—@—
Medium	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.50
Common	13.00@14.00	13.50@14.00	12.00@13.50	13.50@14.50
Bulls:				
Good	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	13.50@14.00	—@—
Medium	12.00@13.50	12.50@13.50	12.50@13.00	—@—
Common	11.00@12.00	11.00@11.50	11.00@12.00	10.00@10.50
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	25.00@26.00	24.00@25.00	26.00@27.00	28.00@29.00
Good	24.00@25.00	23.50@24.00	25.00@26.00	27.00@28.00
Medium	22.00@24.00	23.00@23.50	23.00@25.00	22.00@26.00
Common	—@—	22.00@23.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Yearlings:				
Good	—@—	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	—@—
Medium	—@—	20.00@21.00	—@—	—@—
Mutton:				
Good	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00	—@—
Medium	20.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	—@—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Choice	\$21.00@22.00	\$20.50@21.50	\$—@—	\$—@—
Good	19.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	18.50@20.00	18.50@19.00
Medium	16.50@18.00	16.00@18.00	15.50@18.00	15.00@17.00
Common	14.00@15.00	13.00@15.50	12.00@15.00	12.00@15.00
Cows:				
Good	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	14.50@15.00	—@—
Medium	13.50@14.50	14.00@15.00	13.50@14.00	13.50@15.00
Common	12.50@13.50	13.00@14.00	11.00@12.50	12.00@13.50
Bulls:				
Good	—@—	14.00@15.00	—@—	—@—
Medium	12.00@13.00	12.50@13.50	12.00@13.00	—@—
Common	11.00@12.00	11.00@11.50	11.00@12.00	—@—
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	25.00@26.00	23.50@24.00	24.00@25.00	26.00@28.00
Good	24.00@25.00	23.00@23.50	23.00@24.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	20.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	20.00@23.00	22.00@24.00
Common	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00
Yearlings:				
Good	20.00@21.00	—@—	21.00@22.00	—@—
Common	16.00@18.00	—@—	—@—	—@—
Mutton:				
Good	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	—@—
Medium	—@—	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	—@—
Common	—@—	17.00@18.00	—@—	—@—

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton price "pluck out."

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING

GROCERIES LIQUORS IN DRY GOODS AND APPAREL

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

ity, collection, etc., Chicago city light calf selling at 35c. as stated above. Kipskins are quiet. Business has been slow despite the large offerings on the market, and sellers are facing a decline which gathers momentum as it travels. Packer kipskins are quotable all the way from 35@40c. as to lot, description and operator, buyers feeling that inside is value while sellers nominally talk the outside rate. City kipskins quoted at 32@33c. slow, supplies ample for immediate needs; country run of skins 29@30c. for business although sellers still continue to talk above this range.

HORSEHIDES are slow and easy. Big buyers are out of the market, not bidding at all, and asking rates are merely nominal ones. Buyers state their views might be around \$7 if they should be interested in the country market, but disclaim any interest. Sellers talk \$7.25@7.50 firm for business, but inside is considered top for regular country run of hides. City hides are quoted from \$7.50@7.75 nominal. Ponies and glues quoted at \$3.50@4 and coltskins at \$1@2 steady. Later.—Car of country horsehides sold at \$7.

HOGSKINS are quiet and quoted at \$1.10 @1.25 for average country run of skins with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Pigskin strips nominally unchanged, No. 1 strips 10½c.; No. 2's quoted at 9½c. and No. 3's at 5@7c. as to lot.

SHEEP PELTS.—Packers sold lambskins at top figures this week, but trade in shearlings was slow as not many are being slaughtered. The kill is mainly lambs, and the quality is said to be nothing extra. The good demand for pulled wools is the main cause for strength in lambskins, although the better tone to the pickled skin market is also an influencing condition. Packer shearlings quoted at \$1.85 last paid. Lambskins sold at \$2.85@2.95 as to slaughtering point for current take off. Dry Western pelts are firm at 48@50c. as to descriptions with the outside last paid for best Montana skins. Pickled sheepskins quoted \$9@9.50 paid for shearlings and \$10@10.50 paid for spring lamb slats.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Absolute dullness prevails in this market. Few inquiries are noted and the situation is a waiting one. Prices are merely nominal. Native steers last sold at 33½@34c.; spready native steers at 34½

@35c. Branded steers at 30@31c. and native bulls at 26@26½c. last paid. Small packer hides quiet. A sale was made of about 2,000 Brooklyn steers to a local tanner at reported price of 28½c. Few inquiries are noted and prices are nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A little more trading was effected in this market this week and several lots of buffs and steers were moved. A car of Western steers 50 lbs. and up April, May salting, and not free of grubs, sold at 25½c. About 1,500 Western buffs, 70 per cent. short-haired and free of grubs, sold at 24½c. Also about 750 Pennsylvania small packer 60 lbs. and up steers 75 to 80 per cent. short-haired sold at 28c. selected. About 1,000 Middle West cows 25 lbs. up all short hair, 75 per cent. No. 1's sold at 25c. selected. Tanners who have Government contracts are making more inquiries and negotiations are under way for several lots of buffs and heavy cows. Southern are dull. Extremes are offered as to section, etc., at 23@27c. and all weight Southern hides range from 22½@24½c., according to quality, etc. New York State and New England, etc., all weights have sold in less than car lots at 23c. flat. Car lots are quoted 1@1½c. higher.

CALFSKINS.—The market is dull and no fresh trading is reported. New York cities are nominally quoted at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50 for the range of three weights. Outside mixed cities and countries are offered at

\$3.25 and \$5.25, and countries are quoted around \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50. Kips are in some demand; 12 to 17 lbs. kips last sold at \$7.25 selected; 17 lbs. and up kips are nominally quoted at \$8.25@8.50.

HORSEHIDES.—The market shows no changes, but dealers are inclined to talk a little firmer. Countries are nominally quoted at \$7. Mixed cities at \$7.50@7.75, and straight city renderers' at \$8@8.50. About 2,000 22-inch and up butts sold at \$3.50. Fronts are slow and prices nominal. About 8,000 Pennsylvania and Delaware hides, half and half, are offered at \$8 flat.

Boston.

There is no change in domestic hide conditions and business is only nominal, prices meaning very little. There is no extra supply of desirable hides and best selections are still quoted at 26c. for No. 1 short-haired free from grubs. Range of prices on buffs 24@25c. Extremes are nominally quoted at 25@28c., but no actual business is being done. In the Southern hide market best Northern Southern quoted 24@25c. All weights and grades free from grubs. Middle Southern, 23@24c. Far Southern, 22@23c.

There has been no change in calfskin conditions. Little trading and few offerings. Stock in collectors' hands is not large. Prices quoted for 9 to 12's, \$5.50; 7 to 9's, \$4.50; 5 to 7's, \$3.50. When the manufacturers commence to prepare their winter's run the natural demand for calf leathers will no doubt live up things a little in the market.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Horns Wanted

Always in market for No. 1 horns. Send your offer.

Noyes Comb Company
Binghamton, N. Y.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	.....	\$8.80@14.45
Oxen	.....	—@—
Bulls	.....	6.00@ 8.00
Cows	.....	4.00@ 8.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals	.....	12.00@16.50
Live calves, Maryland	.....	—@—
Live calves, Western	.....	@ 11.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....	9.00@11.00
Live calves, grassers and skim milk	.....	8.50@ 9.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime	.....	14.75@16.00
Live sheep, very common to ordinary	.....	5.00@ 8.00
Live sheep, ewes	.....	—@—
Live sheep, culls	.....	10.00@12.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	@ 19.25
Hogs, medium	.....	@ 19.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@ 19.00
Pigs	.....	@ 17.00
Roughs	.....	@ 17.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.....	@ 21
Choice native light	.....	@ 21
Native, common to fair	.....	@ 20

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....	@ 21
Choice native light	.....	@ 21
Native, common to fair	.....	@ 19½
Choice Western, heavy	.....	@ 20
Choice Western, light	.....	@ 19
Common to fair Texas	.....	@ 15
Good to choice helters	.....	@ 19½
Common to fair helters	.....	@ 18
Choice cows	.....	@ 16½
Common to fair cows	.....	@ 13½
Fresh Bologna bulls	.....	@ 11½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@ 25	@ 27
No. 2 ribs	@ 23	@ 24
No. 3 ribs	@ 17	@ 21
No. 1 loins	@ 25	@ 27
No. 2 loins	@ 23	@ 26
No. 3 loins	@ 17	@ 22
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@ 24	@ 25
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@ 23	@ 24
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@ 19	@ 21
No. 1 rounds	@ 19	@ 19½
No. 2 rounds	@ 17½	@ 18½
No. 3 rounds	@ 16	@ 17
No. 1 chuck	@ 16	@ 17½
No. 2 chuck	@ 14½	@ 15½
No. 3 chuck	@ 10	@ 12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.....	@ 24
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	.....	@ 22
Western calves, choice	.....	@ 22
Western calves, fair to good	.....	@ 20
Grassers and buttermilks	.....	@ 15

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	@ 24
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....	@ 24½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....	@ 24½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@ 24½
Pigs	.....	@ 25½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	.....	@ 24
Lambs, choice	.....	@ 21
Lambs, good	.....	@ 21
Lambs, medium to good	.....	@ 21
Sheep, choice	.....	@ 18
Sheep, medium to good	.....	@ 17
Sheep, culls	.....	@ 16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....	@ 25½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....	@ 25½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....	@ 25½
Smoked picnic, light	.....	@ 21
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....	@ 21
Smoked shoulders	.....	@ 20½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....	@ 28
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....	@ 33
Dried beef sets	.....	@ 32
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....	@ 28
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....	@ 32

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....	@ 33
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....	@ 31
Frozen pork loins	.....	@ 25
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....	@ 34
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....	@ 33
Shoulders, city	.....	@ 27
Shoulders, Western	.....	@ 25
Butts, regular	.....	@ 28
Butts, boneless	.....	@ 32
Fresh hams, city	.....	@ 29
Fresh hams, Western	.....	@ 26
Fresh picnic hams	.....	@ 20

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	.....	85.00@87.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	.....	75.00@77.50
Black hoofs, per ton	.....	80.00@90.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	.....	80.00@90.00
White hoofs, per ton	.....	90.00@95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	.....	@ 140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	.....	@ 185.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	.....	@ 125.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	.....	@ 90.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	.....	@ 24c.
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	.....	@ 17c.
Fresh cow tongues	.....	@ 16c.
Calves' heads, scalded	.....	@ 65c.
Sweetbreads, veal	.....	@ 85c.
Sweetbreads, beef	.....	@ 40c.
Calves' livers	.....	@ 30c.
Beef kidneys	.....	@ 15c.
Mutton kidneys	.....	@ 20c.
Livers, beef	.....	@ 14c.
Oxtails	.....	@ 12c.
Hearts, beef	.....	@ 12½c.
Rolls, beef	.....	@ 24c.
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.....	@ 35
Lamb's fries	.....	@ 12c.
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....	@ 24c.
Blade meat	.....	@ 18c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....	@ 7½
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....	@ 10½
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....	@ 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	.....	•
Hog, free of salt, cas. or bbls., per lb.	.....	•
o. b. New York	.....	@ 75
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	.....	@ 1.00
Hog, middles	.....	@ 20
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@ 14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@ 20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....	@ 15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@ 35
Beef wassands, No. 1s, each	.....	@ 8½
Beef wassands, No. 2s, each	.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small per doz.	.....	@ 95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	26½	28½
Pepper, Sing., black	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white	26½	28½
Pepper, red	16	19
Allspice	7	9½
Cinnamon	22	26
Coriander	18	20
Cloves	36	39
Ginger	20	23
Mace	56	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	.....	@ 28
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	.....	@ 32
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	.....	@ 6½
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	.....	@ 6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....	@ 45
No. 2 skins	.....	@ 43
No. 3 skins	.....	@ 33
Branded skins	.....	@ 37
Ticky skins	.....	@ 37
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....	@ 43
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....	@ 41
No. 1, 12½-14	.....	@ 5.25
No. 2, 12½-14	.....	@ 5.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....	@ 5.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....	@ 4.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....	@ 5.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....	@ 5.25
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	.....	@ 5.25
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....	@ 5.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	.....	@ 6.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	.....	@ 6.50
Branded kips	.....	@ 4.50
Heavy branded kips	.....	@ 5.50
Ticky kips	.....	@ 4.50
Heavy ticky kips	.....	@ 5.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Barrels—Dry-packed—	
Western, dry-picked, young avg., best	@ 22
Western, old hens or toms	@ 23
Texas, fair to good	@ 21

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phil. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	@ 36
Western, dry-picked, broilers, per lb.	@ 28
Virginia broilers, per lb.	@ 30
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair	@ 60

FOWLS—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—

Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@ 26½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@ 26
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@ 25½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@ 24
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@ 22
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	@ 21

FOWLS—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@ 26
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@ 25½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@ 24½
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@ 23
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@ 21
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@ 20

FOWLS—Barrels, dry-packed—

Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@ 26
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry-pkd.	@ 25½
Old Cocks, per lb.	@ 19
Southern, large	@ 25½

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	4.25@4.50
Long Island Spring Ducklings	@ 22

Broilers—12 to box, frozen—

Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@ 27
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.	@ 25
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@ 25
Corn-fed, prime, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	@ 24
Chickens—Frozen, 12 to box, soft-meated—	
Milk-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@ 23
Milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@ 23
Milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	@ 24
Milk-fed, 48 lbs. and over to doz.	@ 27
Milk-fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.	@ 28
Corn-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@ 22
Corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@ 22
Corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	@ 23
Corn-fed, 48 lbs. and over to doz.	@ 25
Corn-fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.	@ 27

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	.....	@ 28
Fowls, average	.....	@ 25½
Roosters, old	.....	@ 17
Turkeys	.....	@ 17
Geese	.....	@ 18
Ducks	.....	@ 24

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	.....	@ 43
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	.....	@ 43½
Creamery, Firsts	.....	@ 41½
Process, Extras	.....	@ 40½
Process, Firsts	.....	@ 39

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....	@ 45
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.....	@ 42
Fresh gathered, firsts	.....	@ 39
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....	@ 36
Fresh checks, good to choice	.....	@ 31

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	.....	@ 30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....	@ 35.00
Dried blood, high grade	.....	@ 6.40
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....	@ 4.20
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	.....	nom. 40.60
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	.....	6.35 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	.....	@ 10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 13 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	.....	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	.....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	.....	@ 7.00
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	.....	@ 7.00

